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Munich Turns Soviet Toward New Isolation

Increased arms justified on basis of a world whose policies restrain Communist aims.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—As the consequences of the Munich agreement become clearer, Soviet Russia's rulers are enforcing upon their people an isolation which can be compared only with that which prevailed in the earliest days of the Bolshevik regime.

Russia's ruling Communists, always thoroughly distrustful of "capitalist" Governments, now declare that their worst suspicions have been confirmed by events in Europe and Asia, and picture for their own people a world which consists of four parts: a "Fascist" Europe; an Asia under the domination of "Fascist" Japan; a "capitalist" America in which Fascist influence develops rapidly; and "socialist" Russia.

This over-simplified analysis is being dinned into the Soviet "masses" by the Government-controlled newspapers, broadcasting stations, magazines, and books. It serves to emphasize, or rather to distort, the extent of Russia's isolation, and enables the Communists to justify breaking off even the slender connections which had been formed between Russia and the outside world.

Justifies Arms Cost

As interpreted here, the Munich "surrender" denoted the destruction of all progressive movement in Europe for at least a generation. It meant the domination of German National Socialism, with its glorification of the militarized state. Since Germany's present rulers have openly declared their hostility to Bolshevism, Moscow's rulers insist that the course of events has fully justified their own expenditure upon arms and their creation of a huge army and air force, and of a State at least as thoroughly militarized as that in Germany or in Japan. The Munich agreement, as viewed from Moscow, increases the danger of aggression both from Germany and Japan, and therefore is pictured as justifying even greater expenditures upon armaments in Russia, even more thorough regimentation of the Russian people, even greater centralization of the Soviet state.

From the same viewpoint, it also justifies an isolation for Russia as complete as possible. Already the stream of visitors, substantially reduced during two years of purges, is being almost completely stopped. And Soviet citizens can no longer hope to visit foreign countries, except in a few isolated and exceptional cases. If they could, there is not much doubt that Joseph Stalin and his associates would plug up Russia's borders entirely, and exist independently of the outside world. But under modern conditions, that is hardly possible.

"Man in Street" Touched

The Soviet "man in the street" becomes, inevitably, the first victim of policies of extreme militarization and self-sufficiency. A greater share of the national income goes toward armaments, and a proportionately smaller share toward raising the standard of living. Communists can now justify reduction in social services in the alleged interests of self-protection from the combined German-Japanese threat. The consequences of Munich thus extend far beyond the area which came under German domination, affecting Russia as well.

Communist determination to increase Soviet armaments, whatever the cost, has already effected the supply of consumers' goods. Soviet state shops import practically nothing, and depend upon their own factories to supply them. Those factories are now short of raw materials, which have been diverted to those serving the vast military machine. There is once more an acute shortage of clothing and of some food products.

At the same time, the Communists justify an extension in the Federal police system, which already was extremely powerful. They claim there is no longer the slightest doubt that Russia is ringed about by implacable enemies, which are naturally doing their best to send spies into the country or engage disloyal Soviet citizens as spies. The "spy mania," already acute as a consequence of the purges, has become intensified since the Munich agreement.

Democracy Submerged

If the trends toward democracy suggested in the Stalin constitution were ever taken seriously, they have now been completely submerged by the new wave of apprehension and hostility inspired by the Munich agreement and subsequent events in Europe and Asia. The regime in Russia has become at least as reactionary, in its own peculiar fashion, as those which it criticizes elsewhere. Determined to break off all ties with the wicked and unfriendly world of "capitalism," its rulers do not offer much hope of progressive movements developing here any more than in militarized Europe.

As one observer, by no means unsympathetic, recently declared: "Three years ago the trends in Soviet Russia were very mixed, but more of them than not were positive. Today they are all negative."

Proves His Point

READING, Pa. (AP)—Frank Shirey didn't think reporters would believe that he picked wild strawberries in November, so he brought to a newspaer office a quart jar filled to the brim. He also brought a bunch of violets.

United States Is Host To Cuban 'Strong Man'

The 'Little Corporal' who was not wanted by the U. S. to attain power is honored in capital.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Official Washington today welcomed with military pomp and circumstance a former corporal, today the "strong man" of Cuba, Col. Fulgencio Batista.

Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as official host to the Cuban visitor, headed the welcoming party at Union Station. With him was Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, the man who as Ambassador to Cuba used all the diplomatic resources at his command to keep Colonel Batista from becoming what he is today, the dominant political power in Cuba.

To make the symbolical capitulation of American diplomacy to the smiling little Cuban complete, there was a military guard of honor, the famous United States Army Band, and a troop of crack cavalry to escort him to the Cuban Embassy, where he is to remain for a three-day visit in Washington.

Altogether, it was an important event in the history of American relations to Latin America. Nothing so perfectly expresses the current attitude or restraint toward the individual freedom of Latin states as this reception to a former army corporal who upset all the neatly arranged plans of Washington for the future of his country. Ever since 1898 Washington has assumed special functions of guidance for Cuba. The rise of Colonel Batista was without its approval, in fact in defiance of its plans. Yet finally the patrician Mr. Welles and his colleagues at the State Department have reconciled themselves to the

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Wide World

Col. Fulgencio Batista
Chief of the Cuban Army and virtual dictator.

Britain Places Colonial Issue On World Basis

Premier bars isolation in weighing demands of Germany—U. S. backed on rights in China.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Germany's demands for return of its war-lost colonies "could not be considered in isolation" and that they required extended study.

The Prime Minister, however, refused to add anything to his "clear statement" on the colonial question to the House of Commons Nov. 30, 1937.

He said then that it was recognized that the colonial question was not "one that could be considered in isolation and, moreover, would involve a number of other countries."

This, informed sources believed, meant that Mr. Chamberlain intended to use the colonial issue as a means of gaining a general European settlement.

Insist on Open Door

Britain served notice yesterday it would not approve Japan's reported plan to shut the Western Powers out of China by forming a Chinese-Japanese economic and political bloc.

This stand was disclosed in the House of Commons by Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the Government's attitude was the same as that of the United States as expressed in Secretary Hull's statement of Nov. 4.

Britain's position, Mr. Butler said, was governed by the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 pledging respect for China's territorial integrity and by other international agreements.

"We should not therefore consider any alteration in our position, as laid down in treaties, which was brought about by unilateral action," he added.

Restriction on Loans

His assertion was in reply to an attack on the Government's foreign policy, as outlined in King George's address Tuesday, by Sir Stafford Cripps, Laborite.

Mr. Butler took pains to oint out that a statement by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that British capital would be needed in reconstruction of China "does not mean we are looking to the end of the war to lend money to Japan to enable it to complete the domination of China."

Mr. Butler spoke of the United States protest to Japan Oct. 6 against infringement on the open door policy in China and added that "His Majesty's Government have, for their part, made a formal protest in the same sense to the Japanese Government."

Mr. David Lloyd George, wartime Premier, characterizing Britain's foreign policy as always "complete surrender to the dictators," said yesterday as a result Japan intended to march to the boundaries of Burma.

British Premier forecasts calmer times in Europe: Page 2.

Nobel Winner in Literature

By a Staff Artist, © Harris & Ewing

Pearl Buck
Third American and third woman to receive the award.

Nobel Prize for Pearl Buck; Third American to Win Honor

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP)—The 1938 Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded today to Pearl Buck, American author of "The Good Earth" and other novels dealing with China.

Mrs. Buck, formerly Pearl Sydenstrycker and now Mrs. Richard J. Walsh of Great Neck, New York, was born in Hillsboro, West Virginia, in 1892 and has spent much of her life in China.

[Mrs. Buck's parents were missionaries in China and her first husband, J. Lossing Buck, was a member of the faculty of Nanking University. They were divorced in 1935.]

The Nobel literature prize amounts to 155,000 kroner (about $37,975.)

The 1938 Novel prize in physics was awarded to an Italian, Enrico Fermi, of the University of Rome.

The awards for chemistry were expected to be announced later today.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Pearl Buck said today she "just couldn't believe it" when cable dispatches from Stockholm brought word that she had won the 1938 Nobel Prize.

Her husband and publisher, Richard J. Walsh, said presumably the prize was awarded to her for her famous "The Good Earth" and for subsequent works, including "This Proud Heart"—her first American novel—published last February.

Miss Buck won the Pulitzer prize in 1932, and the Howells Medal in 1935 for the best work of literature during the preceding five years.

Her next novel, entitled "The Patriot," will again be laid in China and will be published next February.

Mr. Walsh pointed out that the Nobel Prize was now awarded for "the body of work" by an author rather than any specific novel.

Pearl Buck is the third American to win the Nobel award in literature, an honor she shares in this country only with Sinclair Lewis, who was accorded it in 1930, and Eugene O'Neill, who received it in 1936.

She joined the company of such literary greats as Maurice Maeterlinck, Rudyard Kipling, Anatole France, William Butler Yeats, and George Bernard Shaw.

She was the second woman of the decade to win Nobel recognition for literature. The first, in 1928, was Sigrid Undset.

Other winners of the past 10 years were Thomas Mann in 1929, Mr. Lewis, 1930; Erik Axel Karlfeldt, 1931; John Galsworthy, 1932; Ivan Bunin, 1933; Luigi Pirandello, 1934; Mr. O'Neill, 1936, and Roger M. du Gard last year. There was no award in 1935.

"The Good Earth" won the Pulitzer award for the best novel of 1932. Mrs. Buck also was awarded second prize in the 1933 O. Henry Memorial awards for her story, "The Frill."

New Deal's Future: Will Roosevelt Go To Right or Left?

Who's who among victors in election contests—Taft a conservative possibility in 1940.

Legislative curb certain as conservatives of both parties hold the whip hand.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The new Congress will be heavily Democratic in theory and preponderantly conservative in actuality. That summarizes the effect of the Republican election victory in a nutshell. The result presents to President Roosevelt one of the most momentous decisions of his political career. He can now either attempt to form a coalition with progressive elements over the country in preparation for the 1940 presidential contest; or abandon his more radical New Deal proposals, form ranks with the conservative Democratic bloc, and present a united front to the common Republican enemy.

Whatever course President Roosevelt decides to follow Washington in general accepts the view that the fast rush of new progressive legislation that characterized his first six years in the White House has ended. That was the reaction in Wall Street which sent stocks up yesterday, and that is the almost unanimous conclusion in political circles here.

There is a rule in American congressional life that the final two years of any second term President are characterized by a lull in new legislation, and frequently a tussle between Executive and Legislature of more or less degree. This period has now been entered by the Roosevelt Administration. In many similar periods in the past it has been a period of small accomplishment and stalemate. It will take all Mr. Roosevelt's political adeptness to put through any major legislation of what is customarily known as the "New Deal" type, if he attempts it.

The New Lineup

The foregoing conclusions are indicated more clearly in the following Congressional table, to which the changes in Governorships has been added. Some seats are still in doubt, but summarized roughly, the new situation is as follows:

Republicans have doubled control of State Governments and vital State patronage, from 7 to 14 States, with more gains expected in the States still in doubt.

Republicans have cut down the Democratic majority in the Senate from 57, to somewhere between 38 and 46, depending on returns from doubtful states.

Biggest and most important of all, Republicans have reduced the overwhelming Democratic majority of 228 in the House to a figure that lies somewhere between 81 and 97 votes.

Conservatives vs. Liberals

The election still leaves the Democrats overwhelmingly superior to Republicans in numbers. The Republican victory on Tuesday was sharp, but it fell appreciably short of a landslide. But the vital matter in regard to New Deal legislation (which is the major matter affected by the election shift) is not the question of numbers listed as "Republican" and "Democrat," but the issue of Conservative versus Liberal.

Approximately 30 of the Senate Democratic majority come from the Solid South and are conservatives. The Southern bloc in the House numbers over 100 members. On New Deal issues which cut across Party lines, this group will generally make common cause with the Republicans. It is this potential coalition that probably closes a chapter in the history of the New Deal.

Here are the figures in tabular form:

Summary of Election Change

Governors	Before	Now
Democrats	39	30
Republicans	7	18
Progressive	1	—
Farmer-Laborites	7	—
Total	48	48
Senate		
Democrats	76	67
Republicans	15	23
Progressives	1	1
Independents	1	1
Farmer-Labor	2	2
Vacant	1	*2
Total	96	96
Democratic majority	57	38 to 46
House		
Democrats	328	262
Republicans	88	166
Progressives	7	2
Farmer-Labor	5	1
Vacant	7	*8
Total	435	435
Democratic majority	228	89 to 97

*In doubt.

Discussion of specific election returns is chiefly an amplification of what has been said before. In detail there is indication that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Dowd's Election Forecasts Reforms in Sheriff's Office

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Suffolk County has elected John F. Dowd its Sheriff—probably for the next 20 years—one of the most secure and comfortable public positions in Massachusetts.

If Mr. Dowd continues the status quo at Charles Street Jail and the Court House, he has a job that provides him with $400,000 to expend each year at his discretion and for which he is answerable to no single superior; he has 230 or more workers whom he can hire and fire at will; he commands a powerful political machine by which sheriffs in the past have maintained themselves in office; he will be superintendent of the new $5,000,000 Court House which is already nicknamed "Dowd's Castle"; and while he carries on as the County's principal official, he will reside in a substantial house on Embankment Road which the County provides.

This is the job of Sheriff as handed down to Mr. Dowd by long-standing custom.

Whether the new Sheriff will adhere to this tradition is uncertain. However, on Mr. Dowd's personal word Suffolk County may see some improvements under his administration. To tell of Sheriff Dowd's plans requires first a description of his duties.

Few private citizens have more than a vague idea what are these duties; few lawyers are willing to define with certainty the extent of his legal powers; few officials at City Hall hazard a ruling as to the limit of a sheriff's authority in arbitrary expenditure of County funds.

Almost no one knows these things because the office of sheriff, one of the oldest in English history, has lost

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Kemal's Successors Expected To Keep His Foreign Policies

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 10 (AP)—The President of the National Assembly, Abdul Halik Renda, automatically assumed the Presidency of the Republic, pending election of Kemal Ataturk's successor. An urgent convocation of the National Assembly was ordered to hold the election.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—No change in Turkey's foreign policy is expected to result from the passing today of President Kemal Ataturk. This policy, under his leadership, has aimed at building Balkan co-operation and friendship with Britain in order to be better able to resist the expansionist aims attributed by most Turkish politicians to Italy and Germany.

After ending the ancient Greco-Turkish feud by an alliance in 1930, Kemel played a leading part in constructing the Balkan entente—including Turkey, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia—the members of which last summer signed a non-aggression pact with Bulgaria and raised the ban on Bulgarian rearmament. Thus largely through Kemal the Balkans have ceased to be the imminent danger to European peace which they had been during the previous hundred years.

The friendship between Britain and Kemalist Turkey is regarded here as proof that there is no essential conflict between Democracy and dictatorship and that what brings on conflict is not the system of government but the policy that is pursued. Dictator Kemal having given up all desire to rule over other races had looked to democratic England to help make Turkey strong enough to resist the efforts of other states to subdue Turkey. He had been on equally good terms with Communist Russia.

Now Near-Great Power

The effect of his policy has been to bring Turkey from a position of utter disorganization to that of a near-great power. Whitehall regards Turkey today as coming next after

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Election Waves Dashed Madly and La Guardia Didn't Even Get His Feet Wet, Which May or May Not Mean 1940

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

In many ways the most fortunate political leader in this week's election was a man who didn't run for office at all: one Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City.

He is the only third-party leader (to describe him with real accuracy) left with his head above the waves. He endorsed the winners in the New York state election. He still stands in well with Albany and with Washington. He has retained as an important colleague his ace district attorney, Thomas E. Dewey. He has elected a close political friend, an extreme progressive, former Representative Vito Marcantonio, to his own old seat in Congress. The political group with which he has most kinship, the American Labor Party, was the only third party (except for Mayor Jasper McLevy's impressive Socialist vote in Connecticut) to retain prestige in this election.

All these results add up to the fact that Mayor La Guardia is a more important political factor than ever. It is no longer conceivable, of course, that he could be the Republican presidential nominee in 1940, for that speculation involved an almost incredible swing toward progressivism for the Republicans, and G. O. P. has swung toward the right rather than to the left in these elections.

But it is possible that Mayor La Guardia will be the successor of the New Deal if President Roosevelt doesn't or can't run again. He might be backed by a concentration of all Progressive factions: Wisconsin Progressives and Farmer-Laborites and New Dealers.

Anyway, Mayor La Guardia emerges unscathed and happy from an election in which most other regional progressive forces have gone under; he is footloose and fancy free; and though the obstacles facing him as a national political leader are formidable, still, if he keeps on making trips to Arizona emphasizing the fact that he was born there, he may yet take over the reins of the New Deal.

Upon What Meat Doth They Feed?

And what manner of Republicans won on Tuesday? Was it the progressively inclined ones? Or the conservatives? The answer is mixed. Harold Stassen in Minnesota and Clyde M. Reed in Kansas lean toward the progressive wing. But Thomas E. Dewey, also progressively inclined, lost where thorough-going conservatives like the two Pennsylvania candidates, Robert A. Taft and John W. Bricker in Ohio, Frank Fitzgerald in Michigan, and many another right-winger won.

So every indication is that the conservatives in the G. O. P. will now have the upper hand. The out-and-out opposition of Mr. Taft—who was reported as saying in his debate at Youngstown that he would repeal all New Deal legislation—is likely to prevail over the sympathetic policies of the Reeds and the Stassens.

The 1940 campaign would therefore shape up with a Republican Party of outright opposition, for which the most logical and intelligent candidate would really be Herbert Hoover. The Democrats would meantime have to make their choice between Mr. Roosevelt or another New Dealer, or a candidate ranging from the mid-road position of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the definite conservatism of Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland or Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. If the Democrats, after two more years of stress between New Dealers and old-line party men, finally swing back to conservatism, that would leave the two parties making a parallel appeal—as happened in 1924—and all progressive forces would be challenged to present a ticket of their own. To head that ticket, either President Roosevelt or Mayor La Guardia are now the indicated candidates.

Roosevelt Holds the Key

But this talk has a very speculative ring about it. The immediate future concerns President Roosevelt's reaction to the new mandate, and his attitude toward Congress. Will he seek to rally all Democrats into a tight old-fashioned party majority, now threatened by the traditional Republican opposition? Will he continue his efforts to make peace with business and build up internal unity in America as an imperative policy in the post-Munich world? Or will he conclude that things have gone wrong because he has not been militant enough lately?

There is today no way of forecasting the President's course, and much in impending American history depends on his decision. His revision of policy today is nearly as important as his original decisions in 1933 or his second lap in 1937. In 1933 he essayed for a time the task of mobilizing the whole people; in 1937 he set about the disruptive job of reshaping the Supreme Court and assisting a big labor drive. In 1939 he faces the end of his second term, and the vital question of continuance of his policies. Can they best be continued by going on the warpath again, or by perfecting their administration and operation so that they cannot readily be rescinded? The answer is obvious.

Finally, a word on the fundamental meaning of the voters' decision. The American people have proved that they cannot be bought with lavish and continued expenditure of public funds—if the New Deal spending policies be interpreted in their evident impact on beneficiaries, and for the moment ignoring the factors which have made a certain amount of relief spending and public works inescapable and imperative.

But, to repeat the obvious, the American voters have "gone American." They have re-established the two-party system. They have debunked charges of dictatorship. They have made the same contribution to the working of democracy here that is made in Britain when a party goes almost voluntarily out of office for a time. Without debating the individual results—in many of which evident and sterile reaction has seemed to win—it is clear that the net result is to clear the American atmosphere, an atmosphere that had become supercharged with passions and is now fresher and livlier. **Erwin D. Canham**

Italian Prince for U. S. Envoy

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—The appointment of Prince Ascanio Colonna as Ambassador to the United States was officially announced today.

The Prince, who has been representing Italy on the International Commission for the Control of Egyptian Loans, has been a distinguished diplomat for 30 years.

The second son of the late Prince Fabrizio Colonna, he prepared himself for diplomacy with an education in social sciences. His career includes service in Constantinople (now Istanbul), London, Paris, Stockholm, and Budapest. He was secretary of the Italian delegation to the postwar Versailles peace conference.

His family was one of the two most powerful Roman families in the Middle Ages and has held noble rank 1,000 years. Its members have included a Pope—Martin V, in the fifteenth century—many Cardinals, soldiers, and natural scientists.

A cousin, Prince Piero Colonna, is the Governor of Rome. The Princess Colonna, born in Trieste when it was an Austrian city, is popular in the society of Rome.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Drys Gain in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10—New York prohibition forces had won a sweeping victory in local option elections upstate in returns today which showed they had carried 14 of the 18 districts in which the sale of alcoholic beverages was an issue.

Their campaign won in Starkey, Jerusalem, Potter, and Benton, Yates County; Gorham, Ontario County; Riga, Montoe County; Uunda Livingston County; Williamson, Wayne County; Orangeville, Castile, Pike, and Middlebury, Wyoming County; Plattsburg, Steuben County, and Sterling, Cuyuga County.

N. C. State College Has Peak Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST RALEIGH, N. C.—A record enrollment of 2,155 is reported by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, with freshmen numbering 646, of whom more than half are majoring in engineering subjects. Next largest is the group of 187 taking agriculture, while 77 freshmen are majoring in textiles

Upper classmen registered in the School of Engineering total 702, with 421 studying agriculture. The textile school has 244 upper classmen, and 140 are registered in the Department of Education.

Ex-Kaiser's Son Promoted

DOORN, The Netherlands, Nov. 10 (AP)—Promotion of Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, to Obergruppenführer in Reichsführer Hitler's Storm Troopers—a rank equal to that of an army corps commander—was reported here yesterday coincident with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the ex-Kaiser's exile.

In the Boston Section:

Rail service to Woods Hole.

Plan B charter wins in New Bedford.

Fore River shipyards busy.

Maine rich in mussel beds.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Vote Verdict: Will Roosevelt Go Right or Left?

(Continued from Page 1)

New Deal faces a momentous decision.

Speculative comment now centers on whether Mr. Roosevelt will continue to press the New Deal, or heal the breach in his party. It is worthwhile to put down that many Washington correspondents who have watched him carefully for the past six years or longer, who have seen him in action and attended his press conferences, believe that he will continue his former course, though perhaps with a slower pace. Where he leaves the Party in 1940 is anybody's guess.

For the legislative prospects of the next two years, however, shrewd guesses can be made. There seems to be general support for the rearmament program on all sides. Mr. Roosevelt is likely to have a united Congress behind him on that issue, and the biggest navy in history the upshot.

In the liberalization of old-age pensions and social security laws, Congress will again almost certainly follow the President. Republicans have been even more benefitted by the Townsend movement than Democrats, and the result is likely to find its way into broad extensions of old-age security, to head off something more radical.

Business should find easier going in the next two years. Industrial revival is definitely under way, and apprehension of New Deal action should diminish.

How hard it will be to pass New Deal legislation is illustrated in a specific example. The new Senate will have approximately the same political alignment as the Senate after the 1934 elections which means that Republicans have wiped out the gains then made while doing even better in the House.

If the new line-up had been in effect two years ago certain important New Deal legislation would probably have failed:

The wage-hour bill would probably have been defeated, at least in its present form. A Senate vote to recommit was lost by only 12 votes.

On the other hand the Republican war plebiscite bill would probably have been discharged from the Committee, where Democrats managed to bottle it up.

The Hatch amendment to the relief-recovery bill, barring relief officials from political activity, would probably have carried.

The Senate condemnation of sit-down strikes of 1937, which failed by only 12 votes, would probably have passed.

The appropriation to complete TVA's Gilbertsville Dam would probably have lost in the House, where it had a bare seven-vote majority, as well as the Senate, where it had only two votes to spare.

This gives a foretaste of the kind of bills that may be touched by the new dispensation. Reorganization of Federal Departments, which has been the goal of Presidents for about 50 years, seems definitely ended, so far as the controversial New Deal program goes. It is hard to see how any drastic anti-monopoly legislation can pass. The fight to amend the Labor Relations Act will be intensified. Contrary to most popular speculation, however, insiders who watched a similar effort defeated last term believe it will still weather attack without major change.

This raises another aspect of the political situation. In the deadlock or stalemate which may develop in Washington it is generally believed that little existing New Deal legislation will be dropped or repealed. Conservatives have now accepted most of the list that runs from TVA and SEC to slum clearance and social security and it was not really a political issue in the election. America has traveled far under the New Deal and it is a corrollary of prospective increased opposition that what has been accomplished will generally remain.

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Steering Stabilizers Pass Tests in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A high-speed demonstration of hydraulic steering stabilizers was given at the Hermitage Airport here. Andy Ross drove the automobile.

While speeding across the field at 70 miles an hour, Mr. Ross used specially-attached shotguns to blow first a front tire and then a rear tire. Later he blew both tires at the same time. The test also included speeding into soft sand barriers, jumping sand piles and other arrangements to simulate soft-shoulder road conditions.

The stabilizers kept the wheels under control during the tests.

Vote of Deputies At Sofia Shows Regime Shaky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 10—The rare spectacle of the Bulgarian Parliament refusing to enact a measure proposed by the Government has just taken place.

The issue was not, in itself, of vital importance. It may not cause the immediate overthrow of the Cabinet. It might result in the suspension of Parliament. But the significance of the action lies in the extent to which it shows that the frail prestige of the present regime is further compromised.

The Government wanted to buy new printing presses on which to publish the Government newspapers. Parliament refused the request by a close vote of 69 to 67. As the reaction was expressed by some politicians, they were "not so foolish to vote money for propaganda against themselves." They want to let the "Government clique pay for its own propaganda."

It cannot be said that Opposition Deputies outvoted the Government Deputies, for strictly speaking there are no opposition and no government parties. All political organizations are forbidden in Bulgaria. This National Assembly was chosen last March in elections of a special sort designed to eliminate the old parties and return a majority that would meekly carry out Government orders.

After Parliament met the Government claimed the support of two thirds of the Deputies. But the fact that a Government project has been voted down shows very plainly public opinion in Bulgaria, despite the rigid censorship and suspension of most civil liberties, is very strong, and that the mass of the nation is against every form of dictatorship.

This vote brings more confusion than clarity to the general situation. But it indicates a fundamental weakness of any regime which defies public opinion. And a hand-picked Parliament, notorious for its weakness, dared not be placed on record as having gone against the patent wishes of the nation.

Stanford Vice Drive Extended to County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Although a recent drive by the Stanford student newspaper against illegal sale of liquor to minors in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties ended several weeks ago, it appears now that the campaign will have more far-reaching results than the editor at first realized.

The blast in the student paper was intended only to point out the evils and bring about reform through the students themselves. But, recent developments show, San Mateo County is now to be affected by a clean-up drive instigated by the contentions of the school paper. Gambling machines and liquor sales are being carefully scrutinized by the San Mateo County Grand Jury. Percy J. Shaw, foreman of the Grand Jury, said, "We will not stop our investigation until the County is entirely free from law breaking."

Women's Jobs

Sixteen different types of jobs are held by the 80 women who were graduated last June from the New York State College of Home Economics.

Wonders of Research: Sea Spares Bulb

Electric light fitting brought up intact from 17 fathoms of water—Sun studied from New Mexico mountaintop.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After three years in Davy Jones' locker, "Barnacle Bill," a 25-watt Mazda bulb, has put in for keeps at the snug harbor of the General Electric Institute at Nela Park, Ohio. Newest member of the family of lighting curios maintained at the Institute, "Barnacle Bill" survived one of the most gruelling tests to which an incandescent lamp could be subjected—and it is still serviceable.

On June 21, 1935 the lamp was giving service in the engine room of the motorship Polar Bear, when that vessel struck a reef in Kupreanoff off the Alaskan Coast and sank in 17 fathoms of water. Recently the ship was raised, the bulb discovered still intact, and shipment made from Kodiak Alaska to Ohio. Lamp engineers marvel that any vacuum lamp could remain unharmed throughout the punishment of three years' submersion in 102 feet of sea water. The thin glass case withstood a combined pressure of more than 65 pounds to the square inch, plus the added strain of crustacean builders that attached themselves to the surface.

General Electric

Salvaged Lamp

After lying three years with wreck, remains in working order.

Feeling Out the Sun

Smithsonian Institution is now setting up a new observatory to study the sun's radiation on top of Burro Mountain in New Mexico, not far from the village of Tyrone. Here Alfred F. Moore, who was in charge of the Mt. St. Katharine observatory on the Sinae Peninsula before it was abandoned last year, will install his apparatus. In this part of New Mexico there is minimum cloudiness and rainfall, together with very clear atmosphere usually attained only at great heights.

Medieval Africa

Africa, the once "dark continent," so called because little was known about it before the days of Livingstone and Stanley, is today so well known very little that's new remains to be uncovered between Cairo and the Cape, between the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Probably the strangest sight still left is that of the parade by Black Knights of Rei Bouba. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Thaw recently returned from a safari of 11,300 miles via auto trucks and light car through arid sands, treacherous swamps, and lush jungle in a jagged diagonal from Algiers to Nairobi. In six months of adventurous travel they succeeded in recording on film the weird cadence of savage voices and the primitive pantomime of many rituals.

In an article in the current issue of Natural History, publication of the American Museum of Natural History, they say they never beheld anything more amazing than those Black Knights, squadron after squadron of mailed and helmeted cavalry which swept past their sound cameras in full medieval pageantry.

"The horses wore quilted armor of the crusader type, while the helmets were reminiscent of those peaked affairs of the soldiers of Saladin. How can this armor have reached central Africa?" the Thaws ask. "It seemed genuine and of the period. The mail was of steel; and, while the African can smelt iron, he has no knowledge of making steel; nor has he the skill to make closely woven chain shirts. The West Coast of Africa was unknown during the Middle Ages. Could this equipment have filtered down in some bygone century?"

What is the history of the military raiment of Rei Bouba?

Geological Reunion

Fifty years of progress in geology will be celebrated next month by more than 1,000 geologists, expected to attend the semi-centennial meeting of the Geological Society of America at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, Dec. 28.

Prof. Herman L. Fairchild of the University of Rochester, the only surviving member of the organizing committee which met at Ithaca, N. Y., in December, 1888, to found the Society, will participate. Among the guests will be six of the 112 original fellows. Geology in and around New York City will be studied by the visiting men during a series of five excursions Dec. 31.

Patent Suppression

Searching for information on the suppression of patents to prevent their use or further development, the American Chemical Society has asked its members to report any known instances. The information will be used at hearings of Congressional committees investigating the subject.

As the result of repeated charges that present United States patent laws make possible monopolistic control of patents, several revisions have been proposed. Basic changes in the law are expected to be introduced at the next session of Congress.

Habitable Planets

The Sun's Family and the possibility of transferring civilization from Earth to some other planet are reviewed this month in the current Hayden Planetarium presentation. "We know that certain of the planets could not support life of any kind," says Prof. William H. Barton, curator. "By means of the telescope, spectroscope and astronomical camera, astronomers have been able to determine whether or not a planet has an atmosphere and what that atmosphere contains. The little planet Mercury, nearest the sun, has no appreciable atmosphere. Furthermore, it keeps the same side toward the sun always; and there it is so hot that lead and tin would melt, while the night side is fearfully cold.

"Venus and Mars are the only two which might support living things, and even there we run into difficulties should we try to migrate. Signs of vegetation have been seen on Mars, and many strange attempts to signal to Mars have been tried at different times. The atmosphere around Mars is very thin and contains much less oxygen than ours. Venus is the greatest mystery of all. She is closer to the sun and would have a warmer climate, but she is surrounded by such dense cloud banks that telescopes have never penetrated to discover the nature of the surface."

Herbert B. Nichols

Ballet Music and Sibelius Distinguish New Recordings

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the Ballet Russe playing to good houses all over the country, release of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" Suite and DeFalla's "Three-Cornered Hat" Suite in the current RCA record lists is timely. The former three-pocket album is played by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eugene Goossens, and the latter is a two-pocket album played by the Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler. Incidentally, the Boston Symphony Orchestra is in the list with an excellent recording of the Sibelius Fifth Symphony.

The original Ballet Russe presented the premiere of "Le Coq d'Or" in the golden days of Diaghilev in 1914 from the music of the opera which had been transcribed into an orchestral suite. One is always caught by the wizardry of that master orchestrator, Rimsky-Korsakoff, in imparting such a sense of drama and fantasy in his music from the libretto which tells of the legend of the magic cockerel which always warned of impending danger. The Boston Pops Orchestra does a sparkling interpretation of the Spanish story of the amorous governor of the three-cornered hat and his disastrous attempt at dalliance with a miller's wife. This work was first presented by the Russian ballet in London in 1921, when Massine and Karsarvina danced the principal roles. Pierre Monteux gave the work its American premiere when he conducted the Boston Symphony in 1921.

Orchestral

Sibelius: Symphony No. 5, in E flat Major; Pohjola's Daughter, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Five Victor records in album. This symphony, with the Second, is probably the most popular of Sibelius's works in this form. By this token it is more conventional music with a tuneful theme and strong touches reminiscent of Brahms and Tchaikovsky in the second movement. The third is in the more personal vein and is climaxed with a strong, though not overpowering, finish. Pohjola's Daughter recounts in ironic fashion how age sometimes cannot attract beauty, no matter how ardent. The interpretations of these works are, of course, excellent.

Mozart: "Magic Flute" Overture, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Victor record. A good reading of this familiar work taken at the conductor's usual slightly faster tempo.

Vocal

Puccini: Tosca-E Lucevan Le Stelle, and Girl of the Golden West-Ch'Ella Mi Creda Libero, sung by Jussi Bjoerling, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. This Danish top-flight artist, now in this country, does remarkable versions of these rather familiar arias though his vibrato in the former aria sometimes sounds out of pitch with the orchestra.

Russell: Children of Men, and Lewis-De Rose: I Heard a Forest Praying, sung by John Charles Thomas, baritone, with piano. Victor record. These two songs have the makings of popular items. The former suggests Carrie Jacobs Bond, and the latter has lyrics suggestive of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" and the music of Woodforde-Finden.

American Folk Songs: Poor Wayfaring Stranger; The Old Ship of Zion; Frog Went A-Courting; Sourwood Mountain; Barnyard Song; On Springfield Mountain, sung by the Old Harp Singers of Nashville, Tenn. Two Musicraft Records (New York). The harp singers do not play harps but are a mixed octet which has revived these religious and worldly songs, some of which could be called "white spirituals," and which are nearly 200 years old. The Barnyard Song is possibly a variant of "Old MacDonald Had a Farm."

Instrumental

Bach: Nine Chorale Preludes, played by Carl Weinrich on the organ of the Westminster Choir School, Princeton, N. J. Five Musicraft Records a group of six lovely religious anthems, played on an organ with the voicing and registration of Bach's time. In the miscellaneous group is the famous Martin Luther hymn, a "Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

Popular

In Victor's current "smooth" classifications fall Wayne King's "Emaline" (a relative of "Josephine"), paired with a waltz, "The Perfect Waltz." Another waltz coupling by Mr. King pairs "One Day When We were Young" and "I'm in Love With Vienna" from "The Great Waltz." A coupling of "Carolina Moon" contrasts Tommy Dorsey's style with Sammy Kaye's. Larry Clinton also turns in a nice pairing of "It Took a Million Years" and "Who Blew Out the Flame?" and Benny Goodman also has coupled "You're Lovely Madame" and "What Have You Got That Gets Me?" Xavier Cugat does a pairing of "Night Must Fall," a slinky bolero rumba, with "Cui Cui," a conga dance in faster tempo. Don George, organist at the Princess Theater in Honolulu does the typically Polynesian "Song of the Islands" and "My Isle of Golden Dreams."

For the jitterbugs are paired "Livery Stable Blues" and "High Society." "Rockin' Rollers Jubilee" and "Button, Button," by Bunny Berigan and his orchestra, for Victor. Larry Clinton, in Benny Goodman style, does smartly-rhythmed versions of "Design for Dancing" and "Chant of the Jungle."

In the vocal field Jean Sablon, French crooner, is well heard in the perennially popular "Star Dust" and in French, "J'Ai Ta Main" (I Take Your Hand).

In the Bluebird list Les Brown's Orchestra does a very danceable "Have You Forgotten So Soon" and "Like a Monkey Likes Cocoanuts." Glenn Miller and his band boys have a lot of fun with "The Waters of Minnetonka" and Artie Shaw offers a full-length account of his macabre theme "Nightmare," pairing with it "Non-Stop Flight." His clarinet is working well throughout.

In the Bluebird vocal list Fats Waller does a typical "Tell Me With Your Kisses" and "Shame, Shame." Mildred Bailey, a good stylist who hasn't been heard recently, does a coupling of "Dear Old Mother Dixie" and a rehash of "Too Late." "Hi-Yo" Dick Todd does a nice disk of "In Old Oklahoma" and "Gardenias."

Albert D. Hughes

British Opposition Talkative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The brakes of late, in the British automobile of state, seem to have been noisier than the engine.

First place for the verbosity in Parliament in the past session is shown by official returns now issued to have been taken by Sir Archibald Sinclair. This leader of the Liberal Party Opposition, whose function is to raise objections to the policy of the Government, took up with his speeches between Oct. 21, 1937 and the summer adjournment on July 29, 1938, no less than 244 columns of the record.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in the same period, was second with 242 columns. Sir Stafford Cripps of the Labor Party Opposition was third with 203 columns. Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, found objections to fill 142 columns.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain spoke for 195 columns and Mr. Winston Churchill, who has been of late a persistent critic of the Government, took up 138 columns.

The most indefatigable interrogator of the Government during the session was Mr. Harry Day, an Opposition Labor Member who asked 802 questions.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander of the Liberal Party Opposition was nearly as inquisitive. He asked 645 questions. Mr. William Gallacher made up for being the sole Communist in the House of Commons by asking 456 questions.

Maritime Council Debated

AMHERST, Nova Scotia, Nov. 9 (CP)—Possibility of the formation of a maritime council that could discuss problems common to the three seaside Provinces was the suggestion left by Premier Thane A. Campbell of Prince Edward Island with the hundreds who attended the opening of the Maritime Winter Fair.

The Island Premier, who made a twin plea for Canadian unity and greater co-operation among the Maritime Provinces at a citizens' banquet which preceded the opening of the fair, said he was not suggesting maritime union "but I believe it ought to be possible to set up some sort of advisory council, in which all three Provinces would have representation, to consider matters of common interest to all."

"Our friends in Western Canada and Ontario contend that many of our problems in the east could be solved by maritime union. There might be some difference of opinion on this point but I do feel that the three Maritime Provinces have a continuity of interest that could well be served by closer co-operation."

Nova Scotia's Highways Minister A. S. MacMillan said he was opposed to maritime union because he believed there were many problems that must be handled by the individual province. He approved, however, of closer co-operation and suggested that a get-together of leaders was a sound idea because there were many problems of mutual interest.

Prelate Not in Custody

VIENNA, Nov. 10 (AP)—An official Government spokesman last night denied allegations in an unofficial radiocast from the Vatican radio station that Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, was in "protective custody." The spokesman said the Cardinal never had been in "protective custody."

British Premier Forecasts Calmer Times in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain predicted "quieter times" for Europe last night and pledged British armament "commensurate with the part we want to play in maintaining peace." Speaking before the Lord Mayor's banquet, he said:

"Americans have an expression for it . . . I want this country to be a 'go getter' for peace."

"If we see peace threatened, we shall use any influence we may have to save it," he added. "If war breaks out we shall take any means we can see to stop it."

The Munich agreement of Sept. 29 on Czechoslovakia, he said, demonstrated that four great powers under different systems of government were able to agree "upon the main outlines of settlement of one of the most thorny and dangerous international problems of our time."

"That should encourage us to think it must be possible for such powers to agree on other things as well. . . . I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that what we did was right."

Stressing his determination to build on the Munich accord for "peace, security, and justice for all under the rule of law, order, reason, and good faith," he read the "no more war" declaration which he and Adolf Hitler signed at Munich after the agreement on Czechoslovakia.

Declaring nobody could find fault with that, he also replied to the German Führer's recently spoken fears of a "different kind of government" that might succeed Mr. Chamberlain's and go warmongering.

"There is no reason to suppose," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that any of us have reached a final and unalterable stage of government."

Reiterating that "the piling up of armaments is utterly distasteful to me," he added that he regarded armaments as inevitable for the time being.

He then concluded with a pre-Christmas message:

"In my judgment political conditions in Europe are now settling down to quieter times. In this brightening atmosphere, let us not conjure up troubles that may never arise."

In connection with the forecast of better days he mentioned a "healthier condition of business in the United States."

Inquiry Is Started Into Glove Trade

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—The State Labor Department began today a state-wide investigation which it said may lead to minimum wage and home-work laws for women and minors in the glove industry.

State Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller said the investigation, which opened in Gloversville, seat of the industry in New York State, was being conducted in an effort to determine whether such laws were needed.

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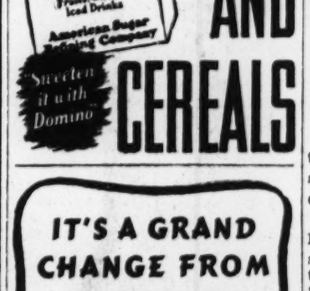

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Europe Nearly Christianized at End of First Millennium: Methodius Converted Bulgarian Prince and Then Carried Ministry to Moravia

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-fourth of 56 Articles

In the early years of the tenth century, it was quite commonly believed that with the completion of the first millennium of the Christian era, the world would come to an end. But nothing unusual in the line of human events marked the close of this period. It furnishes, however, a convenient point in the development of Christianity for a survey of what had been accomplished in a thousand years in planting the Cross of Christ in the then known Western World.

Europe, for the most part, by the year 1000 had been Christianized, that is, so far as outward form was concerned. Exceptions are found in the case of Lithuania and the shores of the Baltic Sea. In Spain, the followers of Islam had gained the ascendancy, but had been unable to destroy the remnants of Christianity which were not swept away by their first invasion.

In the spread of Christianity in the North countries, the invader with the Christ message had played a prominent part. From missionary centers at Schleswig in Denmark and Sigtuna in Sweden, the evangelical work was carried on during the ninth century, with the result that by the beginning of the tenth century northern Europe had accepted the way of the Cross.

Evangelization Carried North

The Emperor Louis had supported the work of an exceptionally capable missionary, Anskar by name, a monk of Corbey in Saxony. Thus Imperial authority was added to the power of the Church in the propagation of Christian precepts. At Hamburg, an archsee for missionaries was established, and under Anskar a native ministry of Scandinavians was developed. And while jealousy of the Teutonic domination was rife, yet for more than a hundred years after the death of Anskar the work of propagation of Christ's teachings went on with a goodly degree of success. One of the anomalies of history is found in the fact that near the close of the tenth century, Christian missionaries from England, descendants of the Danish pagan who had invaded England centuries before, came to carry to completion the work of evangelization of the Northern countries.

Meantime, the Slavs also were being taught something of the blessings of Christianity. Another monk, a Greek, Methodius by name, contemporary of Anskar, was carrying on work similar to that of the Frankish monk among the Scandinavians.

During the ninth century, the Slavish race was settled in the region south of the Baltic Sea, stretching east and west from the River Elbe to the Bosporus. With the exception of a strip along the Danube, this vast territory was peopled by Slavs. Prior to the coming of Christian monks, the Slavs were worshipers of nature in its various phases. As with the early Greeks, the gods of the harvest were worshiped by the offering of fruits; influences of evil spirits were propitiated by sacrifice of animals, and, it is said, sometimes in extreme cases by human subjects.

Bulgarian Prince Converted

Charles the Great had initiated the missionary movement among the peoples, but with little success. It remained for the enterprising monk, Methodius, during the latter part of the ninth century to convert a Bulgarian prince, Bogoris by name, and through him to reach the people. It is said that a painting of the Last Supper done by the monk and exhibited by him in various communities was an influential factor in carrying forward the truth of Christianity.

Methodius, however, was not to confine his work to one branch of the Slavic race. Others were calling. Invited by Rostislav, ruler of Moravia, to visit his country, Methodius and his brother, Cyril, then took up there the work of Christian ministry. The good news spread to Bohemia and the ruler was baptized by this same Greek apostle. In the following century, the Duke of Poland was married to a Christian princess, and with his influence this country, too, came under the flag of the Cross.

Then, just at the end of the tenth century, the seeds of Christianity were planted in Russia itself. The occasion was of unusual character. To the waiting ears of the Russian Prince, Vladimir, dissatisfied with worshiping the god of paganism, came the news of something better and holier. A man of action, he sent messengers to Poland to investigate this new Gospel.

So appealing was the report, that the Prince decided to adopt the religion of Christ, and was at once baptized in the Greek Catholic Church. By marriage, he became united with the Emperor in Constantinople. Vladimir brought to his capital, Kieff, missionaries from Poland, and at once ordered the destruction of the pagan idols which he and the people had worshiped.

Then with the authority of a ruler, he ordered all his people to be baptized according to the rites of the Eastern Church. His arbitrary ordinance of baptism was followed by milder edicts, by which he established education in the forms of the newly-adopted religion, and promoted the building of churches.

Rome's Influence Spreads

Whereas Methodius, in all his work as missionary to the Slavs, had promoted the forms, ritual, and vernacular of the Greek Church, yet gradually the influence of Rome made its way into the churches until, with the exception of the Russians and Bulgarians, the Latin missal superseded the Greek liturgy. With the Roman forms of worship came Roman monks to carry on the work so well established by Methodius, but in changed form. With Bulgaria and Russia, however, the seeds first planted bore such stalwart fruit that the Greek forms of worship have prevailed to the twentieth century. By the year 1000, the Balkan States, however, with these exceptions, became attached to the Church in Rome.

The spread of Christianity had also reached another race of Central Europe. The Hungarians, termed Magyars, coming from the East during the ninth century, settled on the Danube, and through their warlike spirit spread terror among the neighboring peoples. This went on for half a century, until, in fact, a severe reversal in a battle near Augsburg.

A Magyar prince was so impressed by the character of his conquerors that he inquired as to their forms of worship. Taken to Constantinople, he accepted the Christian way, was baptized, and returned to spread the Gospel among his people. But, as in the case of certain groups of the Slavs, infiltration of Roman influence caused a change from the Greek to Latin forms of worship, and Hungary became attached to the Church of the West. So impressed was Rome by the part played by Duke Stephen in the evangelization of Hungary, that in 997, when he became ruler of the Magyars, he was presented with a golden crown and the title of "Apostolic Majesty."

Profligacy Became Byword

The tenth century saw in Rome a better state of affairs. The degradation of the papacy which characterized the ninth century was followed by a great reformation. The first French Pope, Sylvester II, was a man of high character, a man both of genius and spiritual quality as well. In fact, he is said to have been the foremost man of his time as educationist, natural scientist, and mechanical engineer. His rule, however, was followed by another sharp decline in the morale of the papacy. Again was experienced the profligacy of the ninth century, when bribery and scandal marked the occurrence of the day. So notorious became the situation under the influence of evil men that the profligacy of Rome became a byword among the spiritually inspired members of the Church.

Notwithstanding this situation, however, subsequent events proved that the chain of true Christianity was unbroken and was to bind together even more firmly in the centuries to come those nations which were susceptible to its regenerating influence. Even during the darkest days when the future seemed very uncertain, men and women of clear vision, to the best of their understanding, held firmly to the standards raised in Palestine, as they understood them.

Jefferson Shown as Architect In Huntington Library Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—New exhibits at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, which opened Nov. 1 for its eleventh season, range from "Thomas Jefferson, Architect," to a collection of the first books printed in the New World, in Mexico 400 years ago.

Although overshadowed by his career as a statesman, Jefferson's work as a designer of public and private buildings was widespread. About 25 items have been selected to illustrate different aspects of his accomplishments as architect, engineer, and surveyor, including manuscript plans for residences, public buildings, and gardens, as well as computations and estimates for materials and labor. A few designs of his inventions are shown.

Among his designs are the "Plan of the City of Richmond"—probably the first proposal for a "civic center" in America—the Virginia State Capitol, the original buildings of the University of Virginia, and his own beautiful Monticello. He also designed, wholly or in part, houses for numerous friends in his native State.

Until he visited Europe in 1784, where he had an opportunity to study classic architecture at first hand, nearly all his designs were derived from architecture books in his library. The Huntington Library has placed on view copies of several of these titles and photostatic reproductions from them and other volumes. Because of his early influence, Jefferson has been called "the father of our national architecture."

On the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the New World, the Library is exhibiting 50 books printed in Mexico City between 1544 and 1600. They are shown in connection with the more comprehensive exhibition: "Mexico in the Sixteenth Century," in which a few of the early products of the Mexican press take their places in an arrangement depicting the cultural life of their day. The manuscripts and printed books record the military, religious, and intellectual conquest that came with the Spanish occupation, and the social and economic changes up to 1600.

Other special exhibits, supplementing the exhibitions regularly on view included: "Los Angeles: The Transition Decades, 1850 to 1870," shown in manuscripts and printed material.

In early December, a special exhibit opens to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, Jan. 2, 1939. Among the manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and photographs is a document signed by Abraham Lincoln on April 3, 1863, confirming the title of Manuel Garfias to the Rancho San Pascual, which included the site of present Pasadena and San Marino.

Judgment: Test for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — American youth must acquire the selective judgment that can discern true from false interpretations of history and of social and political economics if it wishes to continue enjoying the freedom given by democracy, warned Dr. William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, on a recent visit to the University of Cincinnati campus.

Dr. Dodd said that Europe's young men and women who are within the dictators' spheres of influence are being indoctrinated with "historic and anthropological falsehoods" to further the ideas of the totalitarian governments. By yielding to regimented thinking and not protecting themselves with truth, they are giving up their freedom of thought and becoming tools for the preservation of certain political powers in governments.

"The search for historical and intellectual truth is the problem that faces American youth today if the ideals of freedom in a democracy are to be preserved," he declared. "Truth and democracy are natural companions, and if one fails, the other must go with it."

In a public lecture Dr. Dodd declared that the United States was much to blame for the present international dilemma because it failed to enter the League of Nations and the World Court where it could have supported a more equitable adjustment of post war demands, peace in world economics and general world disarmament. It failed, too, he charged, to support the German Republic in its struggle against the overwhelming demands that led to its downfall and brought dictatorship.

"America could yet be a powerful factor in saving the nations from destruction, despite the alliance of Japan, Germany, and Italy," he maintained. "She has the economic force and the force of Christian public opinion, if she will use it. If all Christians and Christian democracies would forget their differences and stand together against the forces of medievalism, they could combat the Fascist forces. Economic forces could be brought to bear even to the extent of boycotts. The force of 130,000,000 people cannot be withstood if they will stand together. America has the power of moral suasion and the democracies can still act if they will."

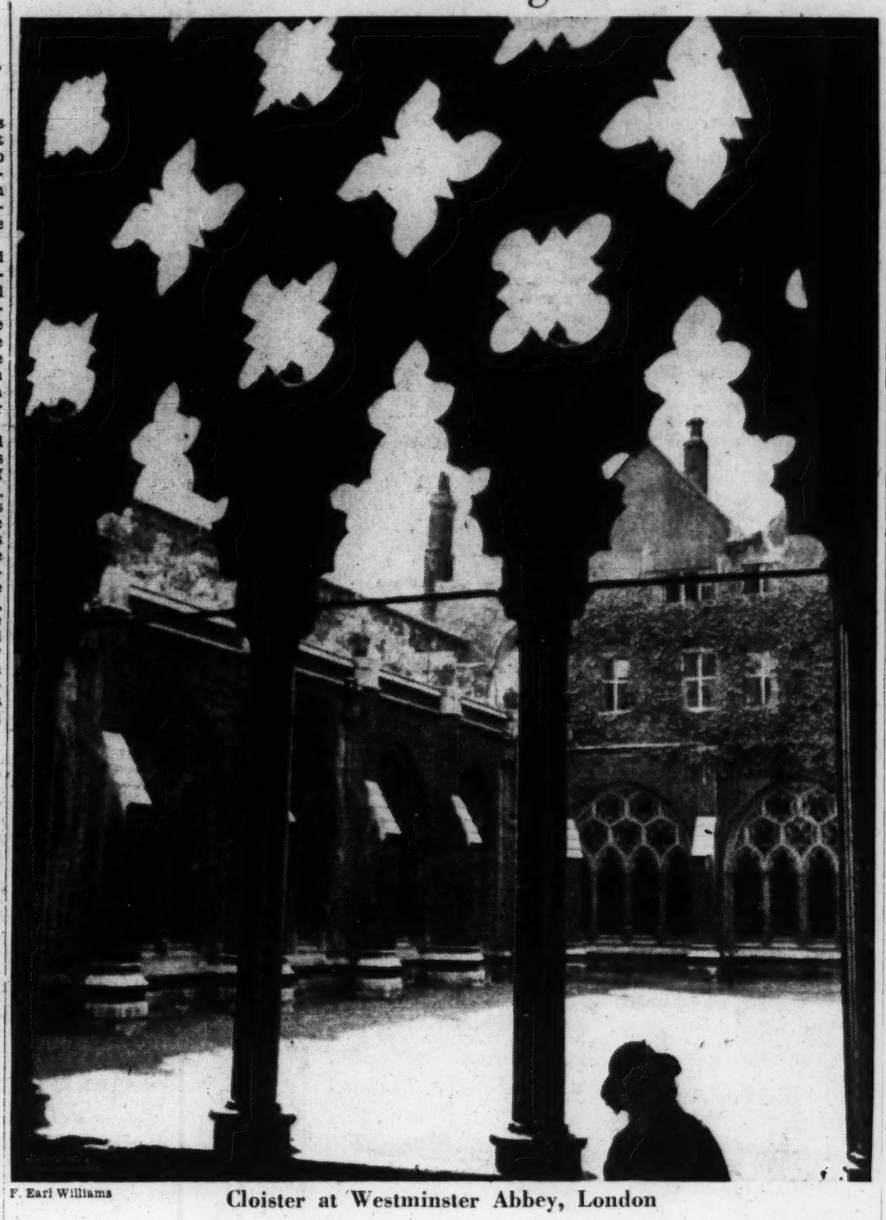
Hotel Greeters In South Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—There's something new under the sun, at least so far as South Carolina and four other neighboring states are concerned. It's the Southeastern Association of Hotel Greeters and was formed by 100 hotel greeters at a regional convention here during which they also discussed advanced methods of "greetism." Five states were represented.

After hearing an interesting discussion on "Effective Speech" by the Rev. George Lewis Smith, the delegates were taken aboard the U. S. S. Wyoming, anchored in rebellion roads.

Here Once Trod English Monks



F. Earl Williams

Cloister at Westminster Abbey, London

Monastic Seclusion for Westminster Cloisters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Within the hub of an Empire, a few yards from the British House of Parliament, the chief government buildings, and the home of the Prime Minister, the cloisters of Westminster Abbey retain a monastic air of seclusion and peace.

This beautiful quadrangle, for several hundred years the center of the social life of a monastery, is still a quiet retreat where busy Westminster workers sit and rest, or walk in their leisure moments.

In Medieval days the cloisters were glassed in, the walls decorated with frescoes, the floor strewn, with rushes in winter, and with hay or straw in summer. Lamps, hanging from the vaulted ceilings, shed a mysterious half-light over the scene on winter evenings.

Here, in the dim stone-flagged passages, monks and novices walked and talked, gathered in groups on the benches to discuss business or sat reading in the little wooden cells, each provided with a desk and a stool for quiet study.

The Westminster monks were Benedictines or Black Monks and from the fourteenth century onward there were usually between 50 and 60 of them.

The Abbot lived in solitary state in the East Cloister. Imagine the scene when he appeared, solemn, aesthetic, his thin face peering from black hood, hands clasped in front. The monks were conversing in French, the only language allowed in the cloisters. Warned by the two lesser sub-priors—"spies of the cloisters" as they were called—the monks ceased their talk on the approach of the Abbott. They stood with bowed heads and crossed hands, in silence, until the Abbot had passed by.

The monks lived and worked in the North Cloister. The novices were taught in the West Cloister. To this day the visitor may see sets of holes on the benches near the West Cloister door, used by the novices for their games of marbles. The stone bench also, where the Abbot held his "Maundy," when he washed the feet of beggars, still remains in the East Cloister.

The monastery was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII and in 1561 Queen Elizabeth made over many of the monastic buildings to Westminster School. The cloisters were then used as a playing ground and in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries the vaulted rafters re-echoed to the shouts of schoolboys.

Today however, the monastic atmosphere has returned. The cloisters are once more a haven to those seeking quiet and peace.

U. S. Housing Census Urged To Care for Future Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Extension of the next general census to include a housing survey designed to obtain definite data on which to base a sound housing program intended to modernize American communities and provide employment, is urged by real estate officials.

Such a housing census need not be a detailed real estate inventory on number of rooms a family, number of bathtubs, yards of electric wire and other building information, Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, believes. This was included in the last special census taken in 1934 together with an inventory of real estate financing in 50 key cities.

"In the taking of our national ten year population count," Mr. Nelson declared, "we can, if we will, include questions that will give us the background for a new effort in the elimination of urban decay and the rebuilding of healthy city structures. We could secure this, as nowhere else, the facts upon which to base national and local housing policy."

Important Questions

The great American trek to the suburbs and the growing dislike for cities as places to live, should be explained in the census he believes. Efforts should be concentrated, he points out, on blighted areas which can best be described as those where owners are no longer spending money to improve their property. People living in these areas would be asked whether or not they would like to move from their present location and why. Their reaction and personal feeling on traffic, business locations, factories, smoke, dirt, and noise would be sought.

One reason why people move from cities, he declares, is to secure the neighborhood relationships and personal feeling of attachment that comes with smaller units of residential organization. These people should be asked what they would like in their immediate neighborhood to keep them from moving at the first opportunity, he says.

Rezoning of cities on a neighborhood basis so that each is an aggregation of villages is the best possible solution to this problem, in the opinion of officials of the National Association of Real Estate Board. As they outline it, areas which are now combinations of dingy apartment buildings, factories, idle vacant land, and dangerous traffic arteries would be entirely rebuilt. These would be organized so that each is set apart by through traffic arteries on its borders. Within would be streets for local traffic only—thus eliminating hazards to children—schools, parks, and individual community and civic organizations.

America, Mr. Nelson, declared is outgrowing its cities because there has been no strong organized program to keep the older residential neighborhoods intact and desirable. Minneapolis, he stated, has done a good job in keeping its neighborhood units intact. He also referred to the program now under way in Memphis where the city plan intends to make the neighborhood the basis of future city planning.

"This problem of reorganization of our cities should be built around the home and it is logical to seek the solution from the people themselves. If we can get off on the right foot we can have in our country a broad movement for the gradual sound rebuilding of our cities a rebuilding on a modern basis that will provide for family life within the city itself under right conditions for all income groups."

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California Social New Deal Outlined by Governor-Elect

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10 (AP)—California's political spotlight encircled today a "Social New Deal" announced by Culbert L. Olson, first Democrat to be elected Governor in 40 years.

The liberal lawyer, who takes office Jan. 2, projected a host of disputed issues for his administration to solve, chief of which were:

Almost certain pardon for Tom Mooney, serving a life term on conviction of the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing in paredness Day parade bombing.

"Adequate" old age pensions, to be discussed with President Roosevelt in relation to Federal Social Security legislation.

Partial state financing of production-for-use co-operatives, to put employable unemployed to work in productive service.

Rehabilitation of "Dust Bowl" refugees in San Joaquin valley.

Clean-up of State Departments.

Legislation for mediation and voluntary arbitration in advance of strikes or lock-outs.

Discussing the world-famous Mooney case with interviewers, Mr. Olson referred to his "Pardon Mooney" speech in the State Senate in March, 1937:

"I then stated that I had studied the Mooney case and was not only convinced that he was convicted on perjured testimony and false evidence, but that I did not believe Mooney guilty of this outrageous and revolting crime; that if he was guilty he should have been hanged."

The Governor-Elect said he would approach Mooney's pardon application "with these convictions, giving opportunity to any and all entitled to a hearing, to show cause why I, as Governor, should not pardon him."

Mr. Olson declared he would seek Federal aid to meet the problem of indigents flocking to California from other states, and expressed belief "that with a sympathetic State Government a complete program for their rehabilitation can be worked out."

Mr. Olson said he would discuss this, and old age pensions with President Roosevelt soon.

Gov. Frank E. Merriam, Republican loser in Tuesday's election, has appointed Thomas M. Storke, Santa Barbara Democratic publisher, and has campaign supporter, to be U. S. Senator until Jan. 3 to fill the unexpired term of William G. McAdoo, who resigned to become Chairman of the Board of the new American President Line.

Mr. Storke cannot be seated as a Senator, unless President Roosevelt calls a special session prior to Jan. 3, when Sheridan Downey, Democrat, will assume the office.

$30 a Week

LOS ANGELES Nov. 10 (AP)—Leaders of the $30-Every-Thursday pension plan undismayed by a 100-000-vote adverse majority in California's election pushed forward today with a campaign to present the "ham and eggs" proposal again in a special election.

Apparently encouraged by a more favorable reception of penson measures in some other states they indicated an intention of carrying their fight beyond California.

"We are going to smash right ahead perhaps on a national as well as a state-wide basis'" said Sherman J. Bainbridge one of the directors of the $30 pension organization.

"You can't laugh off a million votes."

Ohio

COLUMBUS, Nov. 10 (AP)—Robert A. Taft, who unseated New Deal Senator Robert J. Bulkley in Tuesday's sweeping Ohio Republican victory, expresses the wish that his 1940 Presidential nomination potentialities "not be taken too seriously."

Commented the son of the late President Taft, last night:

"The Republicans have work to do, and a Senator's term is for six years. Republican legislators have a great responsibility. Remember, we are still a minority."

Mr. Taft, through a 170,000-vote plurality over Mr. Bulkley, became Ohio's first Republican Senator since the late Simeon D. Fess, whom Vic Donahey defeated in 1934.

The complete unofficial vote gave Mr. Taft 1,255,279 to Mr. Bulkley's 1,084,348 as strategic Ohio—a mixture of industrial cities and agricultural centers—swept back into the Republican column for the first time in a decade.

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'Old Age' and Other Issues

By the Associated Press

Old age pension plans and promises appeared today to have played an important but contradictory part in several state elections.

Californians turned thumbs down on the unique "$30-Every-Thursday" scheme, but elected one of its sponsors, Sheridan Downey (D) to the Senate.

North Dakota voters approved a $40-monthly minimum pension, but rejected the Senate bid of its sponsor, Governor Langer.

Oregon voters rejected a 2 per cent transaction tax to finance a $100-monthly Townsend plan version. They also instructed the Oregan Legislature to request Congress to call a national constitutional convention to adopt the Townsend plan.

Colorado voters refused to strip the state's $45-monthly pension program from the State Constitution, although repeal proponents said it was threatening the State with financial disaster.

Missouri voters liberalized pension provisions by reducing the age minimum from 70 to 65 years, while New York amended its Constitution to permit use of State funds for pensions and unemployment insurance.

Nebraska voters refused to sanction slot machines under a proposal to increase old-age pension funds by this method.

Results on several labor relations referenda in several states were more clearcut than the pension figures.

California and Washington rejected initiative measures which would have drastically curbed strike activities of labor unions. A somewhat similar measure was ahead on incomplete returns in Oregon.

New York added a "bill of rights for labor" to its State Constitution. This consisted of placing numerous statutes regarding wages and hours in the Constitution.

Illinois voters approved a unique measure dealing with national foreign policy. It unofficially requests that Illinois Congressmen vote "no" on any measure to draft American citizens for any war "on foreign soil."

Arkansas rejected a constitutional amendment to remove the poll tax as a requirement for voting, despite urging of President Roosevelt in behalf of the proposal.

A variety of other constitutional amendments and referenda was decided in 30 states.

Texas repealed an 1876 constitutional provision which required citizens to swear they had not fought a duel in order to hold public office.

South Carolina rejected a provision for voluntary retirement of state court judges at 70.

Maryland voters ended speedy marriages by approving a 48-hour delay in issuance of marriage licenses. It rejected proposals for legal lotteries and a graduated state income tax.

Colorado voters disapproved repeal of the State's graduated chain store tax, while California junked a plan to repeal the state's sales tax and substitute a "single tax" on land.

Illinois defeated a proposal to eliminate double liability for stockholders and state banks.

New York refused to reapportion State legislative districts under a plan that would increase size of the assembly. Massachusetts approved biennial sessions of its Legislature, instead of annual ones.

Michigan voters earmarked all gasoline tax and automobile license funds for highway purposes.

A. F. of L. Hopes Election Means Labor Law Shift

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor counted today on the sharp rise in Republican Congressional strength to help bring about major amendments in the Wagner Labor Act.

Federation officials interpreted many of the Democratic defeats in Senate and House as weakening the position of the C. I. O., which has insisted that no amendments to labor's "magna charta" are necessary.

The A. F. of L. has contended that the National Labor Relations Board, which administers the law, is biased in favor of the C. I. O. Recently the Federation initiated a campaign against Senate confirmation of the repomination of Donald W. Smith, Board member, for a five-year term.

William Green, A. F of L. President, said last night the election proved the Uation was "sick and tired of the C. I. O.'s philosophy and tactics.

"The C. I. O. and its political dummy, Labor's Nonpartisan League, were routed on all fronts," he declared.

"The voters turned against every candidate who gave aid or comfort to the C. I. O. leadership even in States where the C. I. O. concentrated its campaign."

The C. I. O. supported Democratic candidates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, where it has organized many industrial workers. Republicans won the major offices in all three States.

However, the John L. Lewis organization supported successful senatorial and gubernatorial candidates in New York and California. William Ely, senatorial candidate backed by Mayor Frank Hague of New Jersey, arch-enemy of the C. I. O., was beaten.

A preliminary survey showed that out of 183 House candidates backed by Labor's Nonpartisan League, political outlet for the C. I. O., 83 were elected.

La Guardia Sees Swing to Ultra-Conservatism

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, Nov. 10—Interpreting the results of the Gubernatorial and Congressional elections on Tuesday as indicative of a swing toward ultra-Conservatism, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today took the initiative and announced he would meet with fellow Progressives in Washington next week to size up the general political situation and decide what should be done. The Mayor saw the poll as a disintegration of the progressive forces in several of the states, but believed the damage could be repaired.

He was just one of the political post-mortem experts all over the place in the New York scene today, but except for him the Conservatives definitely had the front of the stage out of the marginal 68,555 Democratic victory in this pivotal Governorship election. While New York was one State to escape violent change in its political complexion in the apparent sweep back to Republicanism, it was a close enough call for Gov. Herbert H. Lehman against his dynamic Republican opponent, New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, to evoke a confidence that has long been lacking in Republican quarters here.

Leaders to Confer

The Mayor, who made the New York Governorship race an exercise in devious politics by emerging from it without openly avowing his support of either candidate, yet with the final effect of having aligned himself with the winner, said he would sit down with such "old colleagues" as Gov. Frank Murphy, defeated for this incumbency in Michigan; United States Senators Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and George W. Norris of Nebraska, to analyze the situation "and decide what to do."

The Mayor attributed the setback to the fact that the "political sashay" that he had been four years predicting in American politics had not been perfected.

"You have a situation of supporters of progressive, humane, economic, welfare legislation being opposed by the old-line parties," he said. "You have candidates in the Democratic Party who are not sympathetic with progressive legislation, and you have progressive candidates in the Republican Party who do not agree with the control and management of the party.

"The result is an increased strength to the forces of reaction. That means but one thing. The progressive forces in this country have got to get together. Labor must adjust its differences and there must be a well-defined, clear, concise progressive program.

"As the matter now stands, it is a little too loose. Taking the result as a whole, it is disappointing, but not discouraging. I am going to confer with some of my old progressive associates and calmly analyze the situation and decide what to do."

The Mayor saw in the re-election of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and the victory of Representative James M. Mead for the short-term Senate vacancy in New York a sign that "New York, like all other industrial States, is looking forward—not backward."

"Some people believe that we can go back to the days of 1890, or even to the period of 1924 to 1932," he continued. "That just can't be done. If we go backward—back to people in distress, soup kitchens, wages driven down—business and industry will suffer, and there will be danger of going to one of two extremes, one of which is dictatorship of some kind or another.

"That can't last in this country, but it would be very unpleasant for a short time. I am very confident it will be avoided, but the Progressives have got to get together."

Labor Party Criticized

The Mayor had no praise for the campaign role played by the American Labor Party, of which he is the most prominent member and which suffered a tactical loss in Tuesday's election in an outcome which saw most of its objectives submerged in a trend to "straight line" voting in City and State. Thus, while it had endorsed all candidates on the Democratic ticket with the exception of Attorney, General John J. Bennett, Jr., and Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, its efforts failed to defeat these latter, and, in addition, it lost its bloc of five sitting Assembly members, although electing one other.

As the Mayor saw it, the Party has "some sins to answer for," holding that had its leaders "used their heads, they could have elected a couple of judges."

Few observers dispute, however, that the Labor Party poll of 341,853 votes for Governor Lehman in the City and its Statewide total of more than 400,000 was a factor in the Democratic victory, if not the actual margin which saw this ticket through.

Kenneth P. Simpson, New York County Republican Chairman and National Committeeman, saw in the tremendous slash in the plurality of the Governor as compared with former pluralities running as high as 850,000 as an indicator that the Republican Party was "now the major political party in New York State."

Mr. Lehman returns to Albany the first Empire State Governor to be elected to four consecutive terms, and this time to fill the first four-year term in the State's history.

This time, however, he is without the support of a Legislature of his own party, the Republicans, who already had control of the Assembly, having both strengthened that control and taken over the Senate, which has been Democratic since 1932.

Dewey Still Conspicuous

Mr. Dewey was back at his desk in the District Attorney's office today, glad it was over, but with his political future by no means dark. The race he made required everything the Democrats had in their bag of politics to head him off from a fast run to Albany, for, with the exception of the narrow plurality with which Franklin D. Roosevelt squeezed into the Governorship in 1928, no Republican for this office has piled up the score which Mr. Dewey registered on the 1938 voting machines.

If he was defeated, he was not vanquished, and may easily be catalogued today in the bracket set by United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg for Republicans capable of beating the New Deal "Santa Claus." Having so nearly bested a combination that includes James A. Farley's Democratic organization expertness and a half dozen other potencies that simmer in the party's New York political kettle, Mr. Dewey's Prosecutor's progress continues to be assured of national attention.

Who's Who Among the Election Victors

(Continued from Page 1)

available. He has a splendid presidential name—a name that can be dramatized and publicized effectively; he has upstanding, thoughtful, youthful looks; he has determination and courage.

Not least interesting or important, Mr. Taft has a very able wife, the former Martha Wheaton Bowers of Washington, who has been of great aid to him in his political career. All up and down Ohio during the campaign, one heard most favorable comments on Mrs. Taft. And they have four boys, of whom the eldest is William Howard Taft 3d.

Clyde M. Reed—Former Governor Reed of Kansas is a very different type of Republican from Mr. Taft. He will bring to the Senate a "T. R." brand of progressivism so well known that during the campaign he was described plausibly as typical of the Republican progressive that President Roosevelt might prefer to some Democrats.

Backed by Landon

Clyde Reed looks facially like a mixture of John Hamilton and Bruce Barton. He is tall and slender, with a shock of red hair that is turning gray. He is 67 years of age, publisher of the Daily Sun, in Parsons, Kansas. He was Governor of Kansas from 1929-31, and was so progressive in office that the conservative wing of G. O. P. led by the late Dave Mulvane, who "bossed" G. O. P. in Kansas, and John Hamilton, now National Chairman, defeated him for renomination. In retaliation, Mr. Reed, William Allen White, Alf M. Landon, and other Kansas liberals bolted the ticket, and Harry Woodring, now Secretary of War, was elected Democratic Governor. So between Mr. Hamilton and Senator-Elect Reed relations of only outward fraternity prevail.

Mr. Reed was promoted for the Republican Senatorial nomination this year by Messrs. White, Landon, and others to meet the challenge of Gerald P. Winrod, who sought the post on a platform of racial and religious antagonism. Winning the nomination, he went ahead easily to capitalize farm discontent with the Pope-McGill Act, sponsored by his opponent, Senator George McGill.

Senator-Elect Reed is a Progressive of the old school, the one-time political mentor of Alf Landon, who was his campaign manager. He is sturdily independent, with the rugged and practical outlook of the country editor, influenced by Kansas' own type of liberalism, with its Populist and debt-conscious background.

Perhaps a little story may now be told: On the night Clyde Reed opened his campaign, this correspondent had dinner with him at Wichita. Mr. Reed pulled from his wallet the clipping from an eastern paper quoting the President as saying he—Clyde Reed—was typical of the G. O. P. progressive he would prefer to some Democrats, and stating that when the President made this remark to "officials" of the Department of Agriculture, the latter declared Mr. Roosevelt should not say such things because Clyde Reed had really opposed the farm program.

"That's nonsense," Mr. Reed said to us, in effect. "I know it didn't happen. No Department of Agriculture officials would have said that. They know I'm not hostile to their program; I've been friendly on many points."

The Roosevelt story was widely reprinted in Kansas, and two days later a Topeka professional man said to me: "Well, I see Roosevelt's come out for Clyde Reed." Actually, nothing of the sort had happened, but the general public—as the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation as well as students of public thinking have newly learned—sometimes gets things twisted.

Harold E. Stassen—The Governor-elect of Minnesota is the youngest major victor this year. He is 31 years of age, a farm boy who—like Thomas E. Dewey—made good as a prosecutor and rose swiftly in politics. By defeating two G. O. P. conservatives in the primary and now decisively trouncing Gov. Elmer Benson, Harold Stassen makes himself definitely one of the most promising of all the Republican "freshmen."

Young Mr. Stassen is Prosecuting Attorney in Dakota County, Minnesota, with his home in South St. Paul. His two brothers are A. F. of L. officials. He himself acted as arbitrator on labor cases involving the C. I. O., to the satisfaction of that union. He is thoroughly familiar with the realities of labor problems, but has taken his stand on the moderate side. During his university years and early life he worked as a grocery clerk, bookkeeper, bakery hand, and finally rose to the exalted heights of Pullman-car conductor on the Chicago-Twin Cities run. His parents are humble Minnesota farm folk.

The precise political views of Harold Stassen are still to be entirely clarified. He showed many liberal leanings during his campaign, and appears to belong to the Republican Party's left wing. But his political career has been too brief to draw strong conclusions. During the campaign, he avoided big financial contributions, stumped the State vigorously, did a vast amount of hand-shaking and "visiting," made strong speeches in criticism of the Benson leadership of the Farmer-Labor Party. And he picked up votes all over the lot, beginning with the Republican nucleus, and adding Democrats and cautious Farmer-Laborites who were alarmed at increasing radicalism in the Benson Party.

A few years ago, Mr. Stassen might have felt more at home with the Farmer-Laborites than in the Republican Party. He has temporarily ousted very reactionary leadership within that Party, and defeated a very leftist State Government. And he stands more or less in the middle of the road, a big, handsome, two-fisted Prosecutor and politician ready to play a larger role if the Republican Party wants somebody answering his qualifications. His appeal to farmers and to labor would be greater than almost any other Republican who could be mentioned. Now he has the Statehouse of a big, significant State from which to operate and his future is up to him.

William H. Vanderbilt—Two years, one year, or six months ago, and no political writer would have guessed that in November, 1938, anybody of the name of Vanderbilt could be elected Governor of a previously New Deal State. But this able young grandson of the doughty Commodore swept into Rhode Island far ahead of his opposition. He lists himself in Who's Who as "capitalist" but Governor-Elect Vanderbilt looks instead like a pleasant young man, not gilt-edged or yacht-owning, not a parlor-pink scion of the rich, but just an alert young American.

Mr. Vanderbilt soon reaches his 37th birthday. He entered the Rhode Island State Senate 10 years ago, and has been actively interested in public affairs. He serves on the boards of several transport corporations, including Pan American Airways. He has twin girls, lives on a farm in Newport, and will bring the same air to the State Capital in Providence that Senator Peter Goelet Gerry brings to the U. S. Senate. Indeed, Rhode Island—with these two—now becomes the most aristocratically represented State in the Union, and that may be Newport's answer to the hurricane. Governor-Elect Vanderbilt is a 1938 success story entitled: "Rich Boy Makes Good," or "Blue Blood Lived Down."

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Republican Gains in Midwest Point to New Farm Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Widespread Republican gains in the Midwest attributed in a measure to farmer unrest over lowered prices, probably will lead to a complete re-examination of Administration farm legislation by the new Congress.

Agriculture officials, seeing the Democratic reversals as a possible threat to the crop control law enacted last winter, prepared for a stiff battle to prevent major amendments. There have been proposals for governmental fixing of farm prices at levels that would assure growers cost of production plus a profit. Such prices would be charged for crops consumed in this country, while any surplus would be offered aboard at world prices.

Administration officials believed that their ability to stop such proposals depend to a large degree on winning support of 2,500,000 southern cotton, tobacco and rice farmers for production control programs for next year.

On Dec. 10 the Department will hold referendums on marketing quotas for these crops. Approval by two-thirds of the farmers voting would be required to impose quotas. Growers who sold more than their allotments would then be subject to stiff penalty taxes and would be denied benefit payments.

Officials conceded that loss of the referendums might be interpreted as evidence that Southern farmers were dissatisfied with the program.

In western cotton states such as Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, price-fixing proposals apparently have gained much headway.

Defeat of Senators James P. Pope (D) of Idaho and George McGill (D) of Kansas, co-sponsors of the new farm law, caused Administration leaders to cast about for new agricultural spokesmen in the Senate.

There was a possibility that opposition to present farm laws would center in a coalition of Democratic and Republican Senators led by Senator Joseph Lee (D) of Oklahoma, Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas and Arthur A. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan. Senator Lee sponsored a price-fixing measure at the last session.

A congressional battle over farm legislation probably would revolve around the question of production control. The price-fixing proposals would allow unrestricted production with the surplus being offered to foreign nations at whatever prices they wanted to pay.

Administration farm leaders were prepared to site their experience with attempts to place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat into foreign markets as evidence the world does not want large quantities of American farm products, even at low prices.

City Manager Gains Reported by League

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Municipal League announced that the elections Nov. 8 had increased the total of city manager-governed cities to 480 and it predicted that four Massachusetts cities which rejected the system would decide eventually in its favor.

Yonkers, N. Y., a city of 134,000, and Greenwood, S. C., voted for the plan, while the Massachusetts cities of Chicopee, Cambridge, Northampton and Quincy voted it down by small margins, the League said.

The system, defeated twice before in Yonkers, will include the proportional representation method of electing the City's Council.

Hoover Sees New Faith in America

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Herbert Hoover said the Republican Party now is in a position to "restore faith in America." The Former President issued the following statement on Tuesday's election:

The returns indicate that a majority of the American people voted for Governors, Senators or Congressmen, either Republican or Democrat, who are opposed to the New Deal.

This protest should enable the beginning of the end of this waste of public money, these policies of coercion, political corruption and undermining of representative government.

The re-invigorated Republican Party is now in position to join effectively with the Anti-New Deal Democracy to check these policies in the Congress and thereby contribute to restore employment and agriculture, to re-establish confidence in business, and above all, to restore faith in America.

Over the next two years it is the duty of the Republican Party not alone to join in this check but to develop a constructive program which will commend itself to the country for 1940.

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Minors Prepare for Their Day At the National Horse Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Boys and girls who will be the expert riders of tomorrow and their mothers and fathers are today keyed with expectancy ir anticipation of Saturday afternoon at the National Horse Show, when the Good Hands finals will be judged.

This class, sponsored by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been divided into two divisions this year, its purpose being to emphasize to young riders the importance of kindness and gentleness in handling their mounts. Riders must be amateurs who have not reached their seventeenth birthday and horsemanship only counts in the judging which will be based on "hands and seat," general management, and control of the horse.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is strongly opposed to the continuation of the custom of setting up the tails of saddle horses, and no contestant will be permitted to compete astride a horse whose tail has been set up subsequent to Jan. 1, 1933.

To be eligible to compete, the contestant must have won a first prize in the S. P. C. A. Good Hands Class at a recognized horse show. The championship cup was donated by Richard Welling.

There are 75 entries in the class, among whom is Miss Joan F. Murray, one of the most promising of the young riders, who comes from a family of notable horsemen and horsewomen. This will be her last chance to capture the championship.

Oldest Class for Children

The Good Hands Class is the oldest and most important of the competitions for children. Eight years ago, Miss Joan's sister, Miss Rosamond, won the cup and succeeded twice afterward in heading the list of Good Hands riders. Another sister, Miss Marcia Murray, won the cup last year.

"I will have to uphold the family traditions and win this year," Miss Joan said today, "and this is my last chance. I won't be eligible next season."

The Misses Murray are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bradley Murray.

Next to the Good Hands competition, interest in the show has centered largely in jumping, and in these classes, the Chilean Army Team has been outstanding in performance. For the third evening in succession, the Chileans won the international low-score challenge trophy, donated by their President, Arturo Allesandri, last night. To make the event complete in its happy details, Maj. Eduardo Yañez, team captain, received the trophy at the hands of his wife, Senora Yanez. The final standing of the team was 20 faults, with the United States second with 32½ faults; Ireland, third, 75; Mexico, fourth, 76½; Canada fifth, 141, and Cuba sixth, 141½.

Members of the team other than Major Yanez are Capt. Pelayo Izureta, Capt. Guiellermo Castro, and Lieut. Hernan Vigil.

Miss Frances M. Dodges' chestnut mare Southern Twilight was winner of the junior five-gaited saddle horse sweepstakes, the Cedar Brooks Farm's Mary Lou being placed in reserve.

Chestnut Gelding Shines

The Killdare Farms chestnut gelding Killdare Chief was winner of the three-gaited combination saddle horses for the Mountain Echo Challenge Trophy, donated by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henderson, with Edgar F. Luchenbach's black mare, Luck Nira, second; Miss Betty Jane Ferguson's chestnut gelding Top Notch; third, and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Mahoney's chestnut mare Copper Head, fourth.

Last night was again the occasion for a brilliant social gathering at the show.

A feature tonight will be the competition for the $2000 championship for three-gaited saddle horse stake, donated by Mrs. Fitch Gilbert. These horses must be over 14.2 hands high and have natural tails. Among the entries are R. Wilson Evans' white mare Reymish. The class is one of the most hotly contested in the show.

Another event that always makes for enthusiasm is the five-gaited saddle mare class which will be judged tomorrow evening. The most brilliant performers among this type of saddle horse are entered for the prizes, among them being Radiant Rythm, the flashy chestnut mare owned by the Killdare Farm.

Another notable horse shown here this year is King Hi, owner by the United States Army Team. King Hi, which was slated for retirement just before the show opened last Saturday, came in to win new and high honors and to prove a worthy successor to that notable jumper Ugly, which scored so many brilliant triumphs at horse shows for the United States Army.

King's Plans for U. S. Visit

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth will travel from Canada to Washington overland when they make their unprecedented visit to the United States next year, it was semi-officially announced today. They will return to Canada before beginning their homeward voyage.

Equine Beauty and Grace Capture New York Society

Arabians Both
Sheik Khalil Ben Ibrahim Al-Rowarf of Nadj, Arabia, with Reymish, owned by R. Wilson Evans.

Radiant Rhythm
Winner of five-gaited saddle-horse class. Mrs. Samuel Shiffer up.

Wide World

An Arabian and an Army Winner
Top: Nancy Van Bleck with Hilzam, pure bred Arabian. Bottom: Capt. Royce Drake, U. S. A., with King Hi, International Military Stake winner.

Oyster Planting Revives Industry On Florida Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Active work is now in progress on the $400,000 project of the WPA to rehabilitate Florida's oyster fields. Eighty seven thousand, eight hundred and forty barrels of seed oysters have just been distributed along the coastlin in Nassau, St. Johns, Volusia, St. Lucie and Indian River counties on the Atlantic coast from the northern boundary of the state to Palm Beach county, at Lee and Charlotte on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico and Levy, Wakulla Bay and Oskaloosa on the north of the gulf.

The project was sponsored by the State Conservation Department, and received the approval last March of the aid of $500,000 from the Works Progress Administration. The State supplies about $100,000 in equipment and seed oysters. As soon as funds were available, the beds were put in readiness for planting, between 1000 and 2000 men being employed.

Oysters once constituted one of the State's most thriving industries; but through misuse and neglect, the bars have been depleted and in many cases destroyed. The present program is planned to put the business back on a firm commercial basis.

According to a survey made by the State, 10,230 acres of water bottom, or oyster bars, were under lease to private individuals or corporations. The greater part of them were behind in their rentals, and they had given little attention to the law requiring them to replant all shell removed from the leased bars. The Department notified them to make their payments and comply with the law promptly; and about two-thirds of them did so. The leases were canceled for those who did not comply.

The baby oyster does not resemble its parents in any way. It looks something like a microscopic thimble with a hairy belt around its middle. It is extremely active, swarming in the surface waters, while the tides and currents carry it far away from the home oyster bed. This lively existence comes to an end in about 15 days; the tiny bivalve now has a shell, and it drops to the bottom of the water, searching for some clean hard surface. Then it expels a jet of cement-like substance from a special gland on this hard surface, and rolling over, it presses the left shell into the mixture; and there it sticks permanently.

Oysters were so plentiful formerly in this state that the shell was used in making hard surfaced roads. The early Indians threw up great mounds of the shell in the waters along the shores of the inland salt water ways.

Plans Abandoned For WPA Polo Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—There will be no polo field built with WPA funds in Baltimore, officials of the municipal Park Board have announced after becoming uncomfortably aware that the entire city was looking askance at the proposal.

As originally planned, the polo field was to have been built in an undeveloped section of Herring Run Park, in the Eastern section of the city. Besides the polo field, there were to be other recreational facilities in the park, all paid for with WPA money plus a smaller allotment by the city, the total expenditure to be around $40,000.

When plans for including a polo field in the park improvement program were announced, Baltimoreans immediately began asking themselves how many persons in the city could afford to supply themselves with polo-playing equipment and how many persons could afford to maintain polo ponies in order to use the field. The conclusion was that such persons were few, and that most of them already have polo-playing facilities without the need for taking up space in a public park for their activities.

The Park Board, headed by Frank H. Durkee, finally has come around to the same idea. Mr. Durkee has announced that the polo field will not be built and that instead the $40,000 fund will be used for construction of baseball diamonds, football gridirons, tennis courts and a large miniature yachting lake on the site where the polo field was to have stood.

Average Incomes

The income of the average American in 1935-36 was $1,160 a year, or $22 a week.

Chemicals Caught by Electricity Turn Town Smoke and Fumes to Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10—Benefits to both the public and the factory are seen in renewed activity to stamp out smoke and fume nuisance in large industrial centers and at the same time recover valuable chemicals through electrical precipitation methods.

Reliable estimates place the aggregate cost of murky clouds of smoke hanging over cities at from $10 to $30 annually per average city dweller, while thousands of dollars in valuable, recoverable chemicals go up the factory stack as waste. One concern which has done much to correct such conditions is the Western Precipitation Corporation of this city, employing the Cottrell process of cleaning waste gases by means of high voltage electricity.

The cleaning is accomplished by passing the gases or smoke through a high-potential unidirectional electrical field between two oppositely charged electrodes, arranged to charge and precipitate the suspended particles. One electrode is usually grounded, and is called the collecting electrode; while the other, the discharge and precipitating electrode, is insulated from it and connected to a source of high voltage electricity.

The process was invented by Dr. F. G. Cottrell while he was Professor of Physical Chemistry in the University of California. He predicted that some day municipal regulations would make it a serious offense for any factory or industrial plant to discharge noxious gases polluting the atmosphere. His early experiments were carried out in 1906 and resulted in a successful commercial installation at the Selby Smelting and Lead Company on San Francisco Bay, where sulphuric acid fumes arising from the gold and silver parting kettles were collected.

The process is today successfully applied to many metallurgical operations, blast furnaces, electric furnaces, powdered fuel plants, paper mills, cement mills, oil refineries, and gas plants.

Man Without A Country Also Without a Ship

NEW YORK (AP)—John Dolanchuk, "The Man Without a Country," is also a man without a ship.

For the United States Lines' President Roosevelt sailed for Europe without him Nov. 9, refusing to recognize a deportation order issued by the Department of Labor.

Mr. Dolanchuk rode 17,500 miles on the ship's lines last year as an uninvited guest. Its officials refused to accept him for deportation on the grounds it was physically impossible to land him in another country.

Mr. Dolanchuk was born in Austrian territory later ceded to Rumania. Immigration officials said he had entered both Canada and the United States illegally, gone to Spain as a volunteer with the Government forces, and later stowed away again for the United States.

Courts have tried vainly to straighten out the tangle of his national status. England, France, Germany, Rumania—among other countries—have refused him entry.

As immigration authorities puzzled over his case, Mr. Dolanchuk relaxed philosophically at his latest "home"—Ellis Island.

The refusal to carry him left the ship line subject to a possible $1,000 fine, but officials apparently preferred to risk that rather than shuttle Mr. Dolanchuk across the ocean.

Auto Union Head Owns to Ousting Of Trio of Aides

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Homer Martin of the United Auto Workers Union (C. I. O.) confirmed today reports that three of his assistants had been dismissed by the Union's Executive Board.

Mr. Martin said the three were William L. Munger, Research Director; Miss Eve Stone, Women's Auxiliary Director, and Francis A. Henson, Administrative Assistant to the President.

He added that John Tate, Editor of the Union's weekly newspaper, was not included in the dismissals. Mr. Tate had been mentioned as one of the targets in the anti-Martin faction drive to "purge" Mr. Martin of several chief aides.

Mr. Martin also denied reports that the weekly newspaper had been abandoned. He did not disclose who had been named successors to the three discharged, and uttered a terse "no statement" to questions about reports that the Board had voted back pay to international officers who were suspended last summer and later reinstated.

The Auto Union's Board, comprising 17 international Board members and five executive officers of the Union, came from Washington where it had been in session since Nov. 2.

Some sources predicted the Union's internal struggles, apparently renewed after a truce of several weeks, might be brought onto the floor of the C. I. O.'s first general convention, opening Monday.

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THE STADHUYS 1676. The Dutch City Hall on the Battery . . . which had just been constructed.

FORT GEORGE 1740. The skyline of the city from the Southwest during the English occupation.

FRAUNCES TAVERN 1783. (*conjectural*). Here Washington said farewell to his officers after the Revolution.

CITY HALL 1791, formerly Federal Hall. Where Washington took his oath of office April 30th, 1789.

SECOND CITY HALL, PARK THEATRE 1822. Many actors were introduced to New York in the Park Theatre.

CASTLE GARDEN 1825. First Castle Clinton, then Castle Garden, then Immigration Depot—now the Aquarium.

WALL STREET, SECOND TRINITY CHURCH 1829. Showing Custom House, previously the site of Federal Hall.

IRON BRIDGE, CENTRAL PARK 1861. The iron bridge here shown spans the skating pond beside the drive.

BROADWAY, BOWLING GREEN 1826. Where Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor, surrendered his sword to the British.

SOUTH STREET WATERFRONT 1855. Old shipping center of New York—Many of these buildings still exist.

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Rural Classes for Girls in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That keeping the girls on the farm is as important as keeping the boys is a view which Government authorities are using in efforts to solve the unemployed youth problem.

Rural courses for women have thus become one of the more important activities of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program. Results in the first year and a half, insure continuation of the courses.

Much credit for the success is given to the "magnificent co-operative spirit displayed" in the surrounding communities. The instruction provided by the Government was only one part and often the easiest part of the problem. Students coming from outlying farms had to be housed and fed in the villages and towns where the courses were being held.

Here public-spirited citizens came to the rescue, usually first appointing a representative committee to sponsor the school and afterwards, through the committee, finding a suitable building for the school, furnishing and heating it, and suitable free homes for the pupils. Their efforts were supplemented by individuals who went to the schools to give talks and to lead activities like community singing, drama and folk dancing, who opened their houses to show home furnishings and simply to entertain.

Urban home service training schools are somewhat similar except that the latter are intended to prepare girls for professional service outside their own homes. The pupils (usually in groups of 30 or less) go into residence in a school or practice house and learn by experience all the intricacies of serving a home.

The routine followed in one of the schools is typical of most. The girls assigned to kitchen and dining room duty start by preparing and eating their own breakfasts. Then they arrange the first meal of the day for the remainder of the household. By 8 o'clock the windows are wide open upstairs and beds are being aired. The girls work in teams, housemaids assigned to each floor, ironer, washers and laundry carriers in the basement. There are no set rules and no set routine. The girls are shown how to handle their duties and carry on under supervision but on their own initiative.

Three months' full-time instruction is considered necessary for inexperienced girls. At the end of the course an interim certificate is issued, and after three months in actual service the trainee is entitled to her final certificate. Special placement officers help the girls to secure employment.

In the Ontario Home Service Training Schools, where 365 young women were given training in two courses by the 19 members of the staff, placements were practically 100 per cent. Other provinces report a high percentage of placements.

Job Placements Reported High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

With the co-operation of the Departments of Education and Agriculture, the Department of Labor is working out a Provincial program again this fall for the training of young persons.

Of the 850 placed in employment through the training program last year, it was reported that 150 at the end of the courses were given contracts of apprenticeship by the Department of Labor for a period, in most cases, of four years. Practically all the domestics who took the three-months' training course secured jobs.

To Place Men on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Provincial Government is proceeding at once with a plan under the direction of the Department of Labor for the placement of young men on Ontario farms under the provisions of the Dominion Provincial Youth Training program. This first step in an effort to provide relief for single transient unemployed was announced by Eric Cross, Minister of Public Welfare, following a conference with the Premier and the Minister of Labor. The Provincial Government will not undertake to provide direct relief for transient unemployed now in Toronto.

All single transient unemployed will be registered at once and applicants carefully examined so that those adaptable to farm work may be placed. Wages for these workers will be from $120 to $200 a year, payable $10 a month to March 31, and from $10 to $20 a month thereafter, it was explained. A. Maclaren, who has been appointed organizer and director of the unemployed relief project, and who placed more than 4,000 young men on farms between 1928 and 1935 as superintendent of the Norval hostel, is touring farming districts making arrangements for placement. A month's trial will be given, and those accepted understand that they are to stay with their employer at least a year.

King George Approves Badge Made for House of Windsor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Badge of House of Windsor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The House of Windsor has come into line with all its predecessors on the throne of England since feudal days by having designed for it a special badge, which King George VI has approved.

This badge is blazoned as follows:

"On a mount vert the Round Tower of Windsor Castle argent, masoned sable, flying thereon the Royal Standard, the whole within two branches of oak fructed or, and ensigned with the Imperial Crown."

The language of heraldy is understood by only comparatively few Englishmen, but the official description of the badge was explained by an authority at the College of Arms to mean that the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, painted silver, with black stonework, and flying the Royal Standard, is placed upon a green mound. It is surrounded by two branches of oak with golden fruit, and decorated with the Imperial Crown.

A badge, it was explained further, differs fundamentally from a crest. One of the most important distinctions is that a badge may, and a crest may not, be worn by women. In feudal days the crest was the personal property of the individual noble; he would never have allowed it to be worn, for example, upon the livery buttons of his retainers. The badge, however, was more generally used, and became the mark of a whole household.

This new design, made by the College of Arms, is necessary because the name of the House of Windsor is not of old historic origin.

During the war, however, King George V did not think it desirable to retain his family name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha because it was German. Therefore, on July 17, 1917, he changed it to Windsor. It is to supply the House of Windsor with a badge that the new design has been made.

The granting of arms in Great Britain is the exclusive privilege of the College of Arms, which is established on the site of the old Derby House which the College took over during the reign of Queen Mary I. The present building was set up after the Great Fire in the reign of Charles II. The College was incorporated by Richard III under the title of the Royal "Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms)." Since the seventeenth century it has had the right to send representatives into any church, castle, or private house to correct or remove all arms displayed without proper justification.

Foreign Names Banned

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Italian Government yesterday "absolutely prohibited" the use of foreign names—such as Hollywood and Florida—for places of "public spectacles" (entertainment) in Italy. One night club previously had changed its name from "Hollywood" to "ABC" in anticipation of the decree approved by the Cabinet. Many dancing places have used names as "Washington," "Florida," "Columbia," "Hungaria," and "Rumba."

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Horace John Wilson, Chief Industrial Adviser to the British Government, has been very much a "Man in the News" since he accompanied Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the British Prime Minister's recent historic mission to Godesberg.

Sir Horace is a member of the British Civil Service. His office is at 10 Downing Street where the Cabinet meets. He has taken a prominent part in settling various trade disputes, also in such conferences as the one at Ottawa in 1932 which decided the existing commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the other coequal nations of the British Commonwealth.

Sir Horace has long been confidently listed for yet higher responsibilities. Retiring and personally inconspicuous he is regarded as one of the powers behind the throne.

Born in Bournemouth 56 years ago he began his education at Kurnella School in that watering place, afterward continuing his studies at the School of Economics in London.

Passing into the Civil Service by open competitive examination he entered the Ministry of Labor where Mr. David Lloyd George, at that time Prime Minister, soon discovered his unusual abilities.

He rose rapidly to the Secretaryship of that department, and in 1930 was appointed to the then newly-formed post of Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government. Five years later he was sent to Downing Street on special duty with the Prime Minister.

Since then he has been at that hub of the Government of Britain.

© Elliott & Fry

Sir Horace Wilson
"Super" Civil Servant

Poland Requires Residents Abroad To Register Assets

WARSAW, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Finance Ministry regulation published today ordered residents of Poland, including citizens and some foreigners, who possess assets abroad exceeding 5,000 zloty (about $900) to register them at the Polish Government Bank within 30 days.

Germans are the main group of foreigners affected by the decree, because it applies only to citizens of countries where a similar measure is in effect against Poles. Americans are not affected.

Some quarters believed the measure was designed to get out of Germany the capital possessed by approximately 14,000 expelled Polish Jews. Warsaw Jews estimated assets owned in Germany by Polish Jews aggregated $40,000,000.

Little hope was held for the transfer back to Germany of the Polish Jews evicted by Germany as a new passport revalidation decree went into effect at the end of last month. German-Polish negotiations over the matter are continuing. Polish authorities are holding 5,000 persons, sent from Germany, at the frontier station, Zbashyn, pending outcome of the negotiations.

More Eggs?

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics expects a larger hatch and increased market and storage supplies of poultry and eggs in 1939 compared with 1938.

Canadian Unity Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canadian unity is possible providing Canadians are willing to pay the price, which has gone higher as Canada has become older. That price is understanding.

These statements were made, at a meeting of the Canadian Club here, by John M. Imrie, Managing Director of the Edmonton Journal. Canada looks to Ontario, in many respects the greatest Province, for constructive and courageous leadership in bringing about Canadian unity, he said.

In summing up seven things essential to Canadian unity, Mr. Imrie suggested delegation to the Federal authority of more services such as public health and social security. Canada must be made to mean more in the lives of the people if the handicap of a far-flung population, three great physical barriers, and the economic disabilities they entail are to be overcome, he said.

Another essential is the frank recognition that Confederation was due chiefly to political considerations and consummated in defiance of geography and economics. Other elements, he found, include the strengthening of Federal authority, a new sense of personal and individual responsibility for the attainment of unity, study by private citizens as well as public men to bring clearer understanding of interprovincial and Federal-provincial problems; setting up of a body analagous to the Australian Federal Grants Commission to allocate provincial subsidies and to assist in balancing national policies, and a reasonable economic prosperity. The latter he based on a three-point plan of reduction of debt during periods of prosperity, application of income from capital sources to debt reduction, and a more determined effort to balance Federal and some provincial budgets.

Railroaders Go Back to School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This winter nearly 15,000 employees of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway are to go back to school.

This is not on account of their former teachers catching up on them over their playing "hookey." It is because facilities for evening instruction at the Company's expense have been arranged.

Arrangements have been made to hold classes and lectures at 50 of the main rail centers in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The curriculum is to include block signalling, goods and passenger station office work, and lectures on various aspects of railroad work.

There are no fees for the courses, and all necessary books will be provided free. Just to make the "schools" even more attractive there is to be free travel between the workers' homes and the educational centers.

Jewish Synagogues Ablaze in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 10—National Socialists today retaliated upon German Jews in the form of synagogue-burning and window-smashing throughout the Reich for the murder of Ernest von Rath, Third Secretary in the German Embassy, Paris, by a young Polish Jew.

The German press since the shooting incident occurred some six days ago has been publishing threats against the Jews here, particularly those in retail business—one of the few spheres still left to them—where they were charged with doing "too well."

In the early hours of this morning Jewish shops in all parts of Berlin were attacked, windows smashed, and goods scattered everywhere in the streets and mixed with glass inside. Further, it is remarkable that the fires broke out in three synagogues throughout this city.

[Vienna dispatches to the Associated Press reported the total or partial destruction of all the 21 synagogues in the city. Vienna Jews said 22 of their number had committed suicide. One synagogue in the Austrian Capital was blown up, three others wrecked, while Storm Troopers compelled Jews to begin tearing down another.]

Damage in Vienna alone was estimated at more than 10,000,000 marks (about $4,000,000).

Wide-Scale Burning Reported

What has been happening in Berlin has been reproduced throughout Germany on a large scale, according to reports coming in which show that more than a hundred synagogues had been burned in chief towns.

All of these incidents are described by the German press as "spontaneous" anti-Jewish demonstrations. But it is an amazing fact about this "spontaneity" that most of these incidents occurred about 4 a. m. this morning when more than 99 per cent of the population of this metropolis were sound asleep.

The further care with which the whole work was done—hardly one Jewish shop appears to have been missed, while even shops which were until recently Jewish but had been Aryanized during the last few days escaped—suggests that those responsible must have been working on carefully prepared lists.

Such vengeance upon the Jews here for the action of a Polish Jew in Paris would, to judge from the press, be excused or justified on the grounds that Grynszpan was the agent of an international German-Hating Jewry, and that all Jews are one and the same.

For one reads often in official newspapers here statements to the effect that a "Jew is the incarnation of all evil," and one of today's newspapers says: "It is no accident that this brute is a member of that race whose gory crimes and low mentality alone distinguish it in world history."

Called Second Martyr Abroad

Herr von Rath now becomes, according to the press here, the second National Socialist martyr abroad of Jewish hatred against Germany. The first was Wilhelm Gostloff, who was murdered by a Jewish student in Switzerland Feb. 4, 1936.

Grynszpan's crime appears to be traceable to the fact that his parents were among the 16,000 Poles, mainly Jews, expelled from this country 10 days ago. Certainly the present situation will not help the negotiations now proceeding between Germany and Poland regarding the return of these Poles to Germany. They were expelled with only 10 marks in their pockets some days ago, and momentarily Polish efforts appear to be concentrated upon protecting and saving whatever property they left behind them in Germany.

All persons classed as Jewish under the Nuremberg laws are forbidden from today to possess weapons, according to an order just issued. Offenders will be threatened with dispatch to a concentration camp and 20 years' internment.

'Stood in the Way'

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebels, in a short account today of the destruction of Jewish stores and synagogues, said, "We shed not a single tear for them."

"They (the synagogues) stood in the way long enough," the paper continued. "We can use the space made free more usefully than as Jewish fortresses."

Dr. Goebbels this afternoon issued a brief appeal to the German populace to desist from further anti-Jewish demonstrations.

"The justifiable and understandable indignation of the German people over the cowardly Jewish murder of a German diplomat in Paris has resulted during the past night in extensive demonstrations," said Dr. Goebbels.

VIENNA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Police, Nov. 8, ordered all Jewish business firms and craftsmen to display their names and addresses in Hebrew characters at least as large as the German letters on their signboards after Nov. 15—Punishment for failure to comply was set at three months in jail.

Charleston Begins Task Of Repair After Storm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Historic Charleston is courageously bending itself to the task of restoring the damage wrought by recent tornadoes. This includes plans for remodeling the city hall, one of the buildings most badly torn up, and a shrine for storing the Trumbull portrait of Washington and other priceless art treasures. Mayor Burnet R. Maybank estimated the undertaking would cost $225,000, including heating and air conditioning.

The project would constitute part of the $500,000 WPA grant arranged by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins on his visit here to inspect the wrecked area. Mayor Maybank placed the damage to public buildings, embracing $300,000 to port utilities commission docks, at $600,000, and stated he would request an additional $100,000 in government funds to make up the difference.

Industrial Recovery in Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—With 134 new industrial enterprises going strong, and with 28 enlargements to existing works, the Special (Depressed) Area of South Wales seems well on the road to recovery.

Details of new factories established in the past three years in this once wealthy coal district are given for the first time in the quarterly journal of the National Industrial Council of Wales and Monmouthshire.

It is revealed that there are now 41 new industries working on the Treforest Trading Estate, indirectly assisted by the Government with cheap power and low rates. These produce goods ranging from toys and roller skates to motor pistons, dry ice, candy, and concrete reinforcement.

There are also five new industrial developments at other sites connected with the Trading Estate. These produce, radio tubes, biscuits, sewing machines, clothing, and telephone accessories.

Apart from the Trading Estate, 89 other new industries have been set up in recent years in the main towns of South Wales. Cardiff, main city, claims 24 of these. These are mainly light industries, but include a new steel plant and blast furnace. Other towns claim new rolling mills, arms factories, a coal carbonization plant, and a £10,000,000 strip mill, among the long list of new concerns which have come to Wales.

The former prosperity of South Wales depended wholly upon coal. The prosperity of the new South Wales is to rest mostly on coal, but also on 50 other industries, thus spreading risks—and also spreading profit.

Italy's Aryan Code Approved

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet yesterday approved the first section of a revised civil code incorporating the new Italian racial theory of "Aryanism" as rejuvenating along Fascist lines Italy's aged-old "Roman and Christian juridical traditions."

This was the first of three sections of the new civil code and dealt largely with family relations.

Although the code was not published, the Cabinet's communiqué indicated that:

1. Individual rights would be subordinated increasingly to the general welfare of the state.
2. Marriage between Italians and non-Aryans would be forbidden.
3. The Government would interest itself directly in the upbringing of orphans and illegitimate children to insure their training in Fascist ideals.
4. Children born out of wedlock would be given wider opportunities for legitimization and care.
5. Jews would not be permitted to adopt or act as guardians of Aryan children.

The communiqué said the Cabinet would approve further racial laws today.

The Cabinet's action supplemented sweeping anti-Jewish decrees promulgated by the Fascist Grand Council on Oct. 7 and made to apply to persons both of whose parents were Jews, persons with Jewish fathers and Aryan mothers, and persons whose parents professed the Jewish religion regardless of race.

Under one of these decrees marriages between Italian Aryans and persons of "African, Semitic and other races" were banned.

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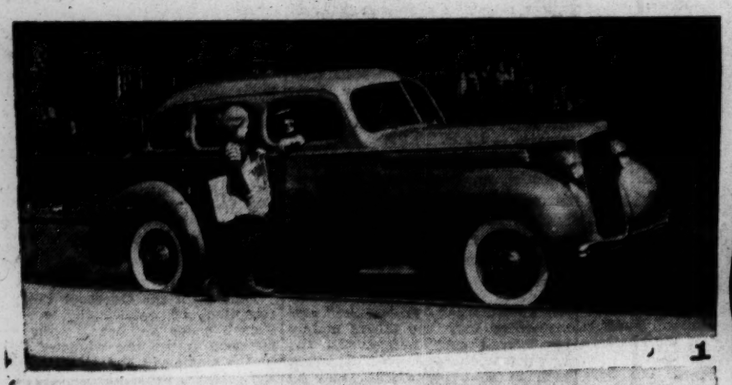

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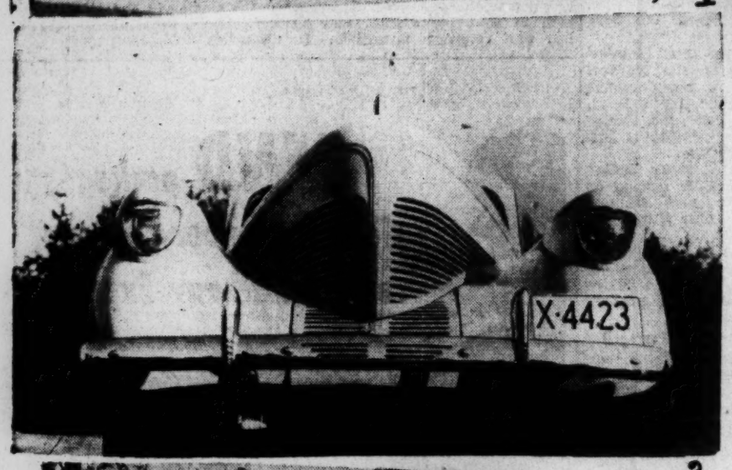

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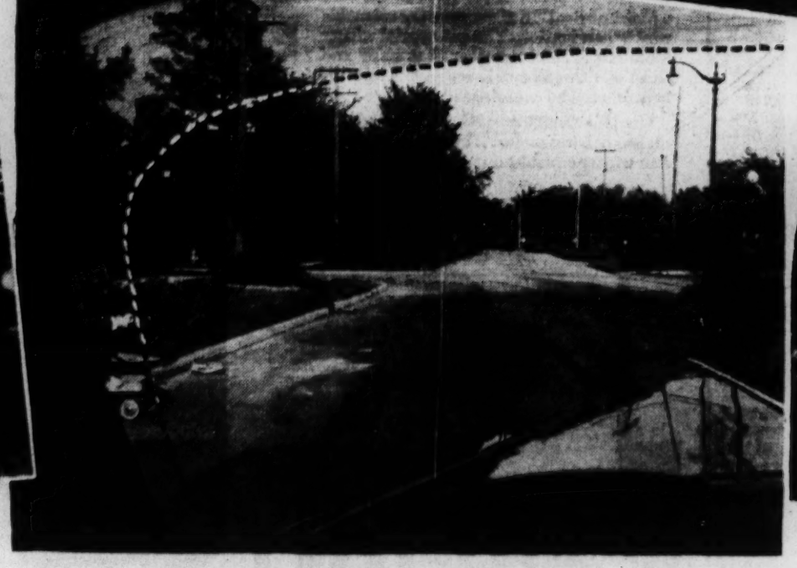

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Twenty-Seven Cities Prepare Auto Shows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In 27 key cities, the automotive industry is busy laying thousands of feet of carpet, pushing up hundreds of thousands of feet of framing lumber and tacking up miles of colored tape and streamers as a background for an unprecedented, nation-wide glitter of automobile shows which will throw open their doors to the public on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Never before has the $1,400,000,000 automobile industry tucked so much glamour and color into an opening week end of exhibitions which will continue, through the following Saturday for a complete eight-day showing of 1939 models. Usually these shows are stretched over a perod of more than two months with one city after another taking up the automotive slogan of "automobiles for American industrial progress."

This year, the manufacturers decided that a united nation-wide uncovering of 1939 models in 27 major cities would have a stimulating effect upon automotive sales and national recovery. At any rate, they thought the idea worth trying, with the New York Show, parent display of the field, given a slight preference of one day over the others.

Hence the Grand Central Palace swings open on Armistice Day against a background of soft music and a special lighting system designed to set off the beauty of the new models.

Preparation Is Big Job

The job of preparing the building for the display of a couple hundred motorcars under one roof is a gigantic one in itself. For weeks, in factories and ateliers, hundreds of workmen and artisans have been given employment on decorations and preparing the special action exhibits. Rolling into the Grand Central Palace this week is an assemblage of shipments from many cities that means the handling of 80,000 square feet of red carpeting, 27,000 square feet of linoleum, 130,000 running feet of framing lumber, and kegs of nails and tacks.

Multiply this volume of production by 27 and it constitutes a help for industrial recovery just to get the halls ready for the new automobiles.

Word comes from the New York management that there will be numerous novelties with quite a number of once termed accessories provided at extra cost now thrown in as standard equipment. A leading feature will be the car radio that tunes in to any given station by pressing a button. Another feature is the three-light speedometer which throws a red beam on the dashboard when the car reaches a speed at which the driver should be extra-cautious.

No Concessions by Chicago

Out in Chicago, no concessions are granted to New York in the matter of automotive sales and displays during the course of the show which opens there next Saturday. While New York holds the honor of seniority in automobile shows, Chicago last year attracted 416,000 visitors to New York's 300,000 and more cars were on display and more actual sales made at the Chicago Show.

And as cars are moved into the 225,000 square feet of space at the International Amphitheater in Chicago, which is larger than the New York Show, Chicagoans are heard to whisper that the home display is destined to become the nation's "No. 1" exhibit. In New York, Henry Ford exhibits his cars in a special place of his own. But in Chicago, he shows his cars in the regular show.

Chicago also handles its show differently than New York. The local display is sponsored by the Chicago Automobile Trade Association, composed of local dealers, while the Grand Central Exhibition is put on by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. The manufacturers co-operate in Chicago by providing their own cut-away models and special displays.

Seats for 10,000 persons and parking space for several thousands of cars attest to the importance with which Chicago holds its annual automobile show. New this year is the Hall of Science portraying graphically the strides made in motor car manufacturing processes. There is also a used car exhibit and special displays of trucks, trailers and accessories.

All-Round Boston Show

In conservative old Boston which also opens its show in the Mechanics Building on Saturday, prospective car buyers will be attracted to the show not only by the automobiles but by special forms of entertainment running all the way from straight vaudeville to the giving away of six sedans and a trailer to the holders of lucky tickets.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley will tour the show on Wednesday and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will put in an appearance on Thursday.

As a seat of culture and music, Boston is leaning over backward in an effort to show and sell its automobiles to a blare of trumpets and a blending of piano and guitar. Rakov and his National Broadcasting orchestra, the Cleercoalers 15-piece band, Metropolitan Singers composed of 100 male voices, and the Yankee network staff orchestra will assure automobile enthusiasts of a background of music in keeping with the high caliber of the shiny new motorcars on review.

In 23 other cities of the nation, similar exhibitions will be started for eight days of entertainment and which has behind it an economic purpose of great significance to a nation with industrial wheels still dragging from seven locust years in buying. And the shows this year will be more symbolic than ever before of the unity that exists in the industry upon which President Roosevelt has placed the onus of recovery.

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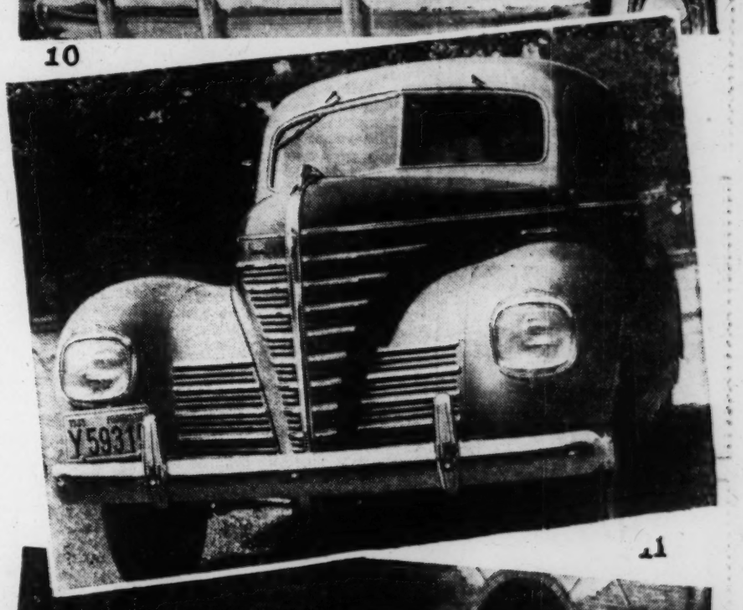

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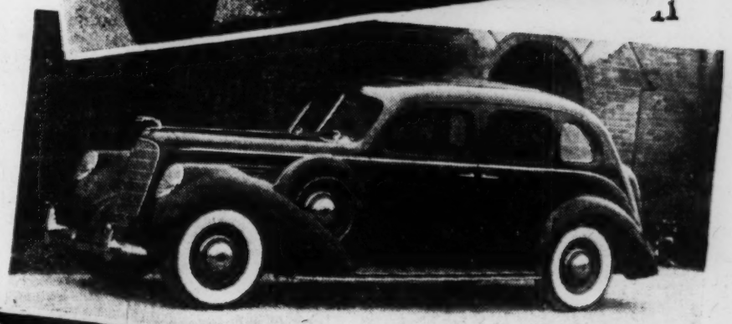

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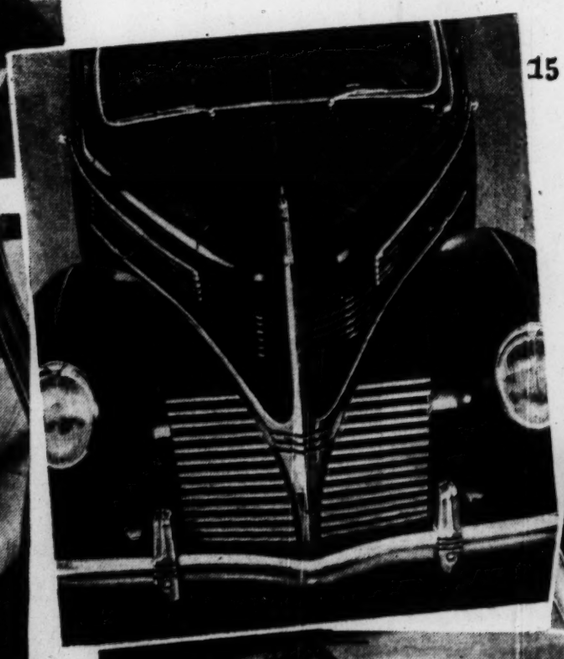

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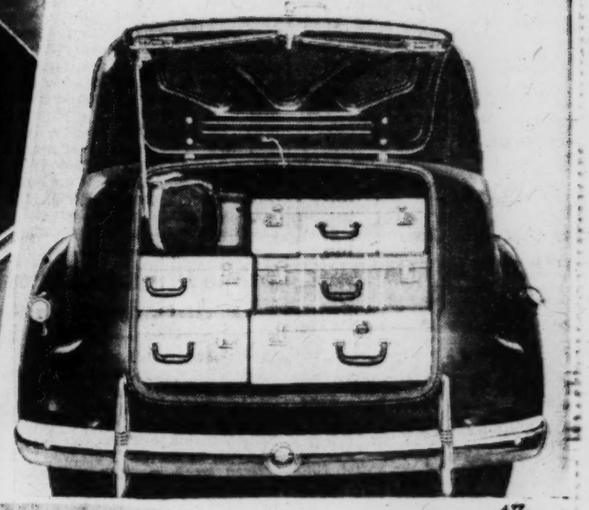

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Auto Shows Have Many Novelties

1—Even the newsboy looks happy as the new Packard "Eight" purrs up to the curb. 2—The New Overland for 1939 shows streamlining in this low-price field. 3—The new Ford Mercury "Eight" Sport Convertible is a big car with 116-inch wheelbase and measuring a little over 16 feet from bumper to bumper. The V-8 motor develops 95 horsepower. 4—The Studebaker State President 1939 Club Sedan with two wide doors and exceptionally roomy interior. Its motor delivers 115 horsepower. 5—Interior of Chevrolet new Master De Luxe Four-Passenger Coupe with, left, opera seats ready for occupancy and, right, folded up out of the way when not wanted. 6—With a wheelbase of 125 inches and a 135-horsepower engine, the Chrysler Imperial Four-Door Sedan presents a striking model. 7—Interior view from a new Buick Series 40 shows extra wide vision. Space outside dotted line marks scope of added vision. 8—New 1939 De Soto features roominess, safety-vision, all calculated to add greatly to driving pleasure, comfort and safety windshield, electric wipers. 9—The Cadillac Sixty Special in its new 1939

Radiators Show Greatest Change

dress is built only as touring sedan with no running boards. 10—"Cat-Walk" cooling, slender radiator grille, lights in the bumpers make the new Nash cars attractive and distinctive. 11—The new Plymouth front end is distinctive in its "Lateral Airfoil" design. 12—The five-passenger, three-window family car is representative of the 19 Lincoln body types for 1939. It has a 150-horsepower V-type 12-cylinder motor. 13—Enough baggage for a protracted stay is easily accessible in the roomy trunk of the new 1939 Pontiac. 14—Airfoam seats are standard in this 1939 Hudson

Roominess and Visibility Better

Country Club Custom Sedan for six passengers. It has eight cylinders on a 129-inch wheelbase delivering 122 horsepower. 15—New Dodge Luxury Liner for 1939 features its front end for grace and trimness. Note lamps flush with fenders and low to the ground. 16—With the new Sunshine Turret Top on the sedan models of the Buick 1939 Series 40, Special, and Series 60, Century, sunshine and mountain scenery are equally available. Jane Wyman and Ronald Reagan of the film "Brother Rat" seem to like it. Sliding roof panel covering glass is both rain and drip proof.

Girls Drill in South China; All United Against Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—On an open space in front of a school in South China 150 girls, clad in blue uniforms, were recently seen drilling with rifles. The squad commanders were also girls; two men reserve officers were overseeing the proceedings. The girls had just returned from a long march, but there was plenty of spirit, if not perfect goose-stepping rhythm, in their marching, and still more in their singing. Their voices rose in the chorus of China's most popular war song, the March of the Volunteers:

"Rise, all who would not be slaves! With your flesh and blood build the new Great Wall of China!"

These were China's new "Amazons," girls who are receiving a six months' training course, after which they are sent into the villages to organize women's defense corps. They live under a regime of strenuous discipline, with drills, marches, courses in markmanship, and lectures on the famous three principles of the leader of the Chinese revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. One of these girl soldiers, taller than most of her colleagues, had lived for many years in Canada and spoke excellent English.

"China needs everyone in this time of crisis," she said. "We want to learn enough about soldiering to be able to fight side by side with the men."

Instruct Villagers

Now, of course, these newly recruited Amazons would not be able to oppose much resistance to a trained company of Japanese soldiers. But their organization is significant, because it illustrates the way in which wide masses of the Chinese people are being drawn into various kinds of war service. Scattered over Kwangtung Province, of which Canton is the capital, these girls will carry news of the war, propaganda, simple instructions of what to do in case of air raids and enemy occupation to the most remote villages.

Governor Wu Teh-chen of Kwangtung Province, was also very proud of the peasant militia which he had organized. Half a million rifles had been given out and almost every village has its defense corps. Governor Wu scouted a question as to whether this widespread arming of the peasants might lead to a renewal of the agrarian struggles between poor and relatively well-to-do farmers which took place during the 20's.

"Class war is an artificial and unnatural thing in China," he said. "We are all united now against Japan."

There is considerable probability that this militia will be tested in action and that many of the girls whom this correspondent saw drilling will be engaged in more serious work before long in view of the blow now being aimed by Japan at South China.

Responsible officials in the south maintain that Japan's southern operations will not work out to Japanese military advantage, since they will open up a new front and divert a considerable number of troops from the operations in the Yangtze Valley.

Bombing Extended

Meanwhile Japanese air bombing raids, carried out by seaplanes from island bases, are steadily extending in a westward direction. Such cities as Wuchow, in Kiangsi, where the Stout Memorial Hospital, an American institution, was badly smashed up, and Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, have recently been attacked from the air. By occupying Canton, the Japanese have placed themselves within easy bombing range of near-by French Indo-China. It is generally believed here that this extension of the range of the air raids is a reply to the Chinese effort to build up better rail and road communication with French Indo-China.

What of the broader prospects of continued Chinese resistance now that Hankow has fallen. Apart from some unpredictable collapse of morale, of which there are no signs so far, there seems to be no military reason why resistance cannot be maintained. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be able to draw supplies and reinforcements from Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow, southwestern Provinces which have scarcely been directly touched by the war as yet, although Kwangsi, one of the best-organized Provinces in China before the war, has sent large numbers of troops to the front. Foreign observers believe that China is pretty well stocked with munitions reserves.

Japanese superiority in mechanized warfare is freely recognized. What is forecast, however, is that the Japanese will have to fight not only to get but to hold every inch of territory in this part of China.

Recalling the set faces of the marching girls, who only a year ago were mostly in high school, thinking of little but the Chinese girl's usual destiny of marriage and home, one is inclined to agree with this opinion. For Canton was the first large city where the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, took firm root. The territory around it has a certain revolutionary tradition; and it is natural that the South Chinese should display special aptitude in stirring up all classes of the people for the coming struggle.

A Symbol of Southwestern Culture

Parker-Griffith

Museum of Fine Arts, Dallas, Texas

This well-proportioned modern structure has an owned and permanent loan collection valued at more than $1,500,000. Housing is also afforded in the imposing building for the Dallas Art Institute, and the Laboratory of Restorative and Conservative Art under the direction of Charles M. Muskavitch, formerly of the Fogg Museum, connected with Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Shanghai Refugee Problem Past Acute State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10—Shanghai's stupendous problem of war refugee relief has now, after approximately 15 months, altered so far that the Shanghai International Red Cross has ceased all direct relief activities and reverted to its original policy on receipt and allocation of donations which are "to be applied at its discretion and after investigation. . . ."

This reflects the view of the Executive Committee that the problem is now not one of emergency character but of readjustment.

As has been observed in other countries, whenever any sort of relief work is started there is a tendency to establish a permanent pauper population. It is the problem of the responsible authorities to grant aid where suffering would otherwise result, yet to withdraw it where needless dependence is being developed, in the view of Red Cross authorities here.

"Conserve" Refugees

It is an open secret that some of the Chinese relief organizations, which did excellent emergency work for hundreds of thousands of refugees and war wounded during the height of the "Shanghai war," now disclose little if any desire to see the remaining refugees get out and start working for a livelihood once more. They have tended to conserve their refugees as though the latter were assets instead of community liabilities. The old universal jobholding urge may play some part in this. In any event the Red Cross has felt that it cannot encourage such a point of view and it has been following a policy of reducing, altering in content, or cutting off rations where it was sure no suffering would result. It has sought to apply direct relief in such fashion that the needy would be fed and sheltered but also so that there would be a definite advantage in getting work if it could be had.

At the same time the Shanghai organization under direction of Dr. John Earl Baker, an experienced American whose previous work has included service in flood and drought relief, has done everything in its power to rehabilitate those who have been in the local refugee camps. Those desiring to return to their homes in the country districts have been given assistance to do so. Trades have been taught. Employment of all sorts has been sought, although in the cases of some of the refugees there has already been apparent much indifference toward accepting employment.

National Policies Sound

Yet, in the interior, sound policies are being followed by China's National Government, Dr. Baker found on a recent travel survey.

A major point, he said, is that farmers are being encouraged not to go too far from their homes. The Government feels that it would be a mistake to urge the mass of the agrarian population deeply into the interior, where many localities are already densely populated. As the Japanese move almost exclusively along lines of communications, the National authorities tell the farmers to go off to each side rather than to retreat before the invaders, later closing in and looking after the farms even when they lie in Japanese-occupied areas.

In the case of craftsmen, merchants, teachers, and others, the Government is following an opposite policy and encouraging them to move deep into the interior. Many are being moved at Government expense, and others are at least receiving a measure of Government aid.

Special attention is being paid to handicraft industries in Yunnan, Szechwan and other interior Provinces and the Government is assisting the industrial co-operative movement as well as setting up some of its own experimental industries. These are notable for their ingenious employment of manpower at points where in other countries it is customary to resort to power-driven machinery.

Interest in Education

Education, according to Dr. Baker, is a special object of interest on the part of the National Government and its efforts to extend China's educational facilities are being redoubled. All magistrates of the "hsiens" or counties have been instructed to aid in setting up new schools, and teachers in the war areas are being transported to the interior.

In villages where there were no schools before the war, refugee teachers are being given three Chinese dollars a month—now worth only about 50 American cents by exchange, but worth far more than an even equivalent in purchasing power in interior China—so that they may eat. This grant lasts for three months until they can get established in new schools which are supposed to provide them with jobs netting a livelihood.

A large number of the so-called "white-collar" workers who have been thrown out of employment by the war are now being given constructive employment, Dr. Baker said, to assail one of China's major social problems, illiteracy. The Government obviously feels that in the present crisis, education is doubly important so that the common people may understand what is going on and join in measures of collaboration with the Government.

Little French Colony in India a Full-Sized State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—Of all the weird and remote colonies of France in distant corners of the globe, Chandernagore is the smallest and one of the most remarkable.

Within its borders (three miles along the Hugli and one mile inland) is the full machinery of a state. The 30,000 closely-packed people are ruled by a Governor. There is a Mayor with an elected Council of 12. With true Gallic politeness, the Commissioner of Police may turn out a squad of his 65 gendarmes for your inspection. The garrison of 50 Madrasi infantrymen is on sentry-go outside the Governor's palace. Dark-skinned, long-shirted students of the College Dupleix are chattering away in French as though they had just emerged from the Sorbonne.

Chandernagore lies about 20 miles from Calcutta, over the Howrah floating bridge now being rebuilt and along the Grand Trunk Road. The railway goes there, too, though the Chandernagore station is just outside French territory.

Swiftly one races along India's greatest road, the Sikh driving on the hooter, shaving past Brahmin and untouchable alike. Other cars are driving northward, too, laden with young sahibs who observe the Calcutta custom of thrusting out their feet to catch the breeze. Sacred cows, garlanded and straying on the road, have to be avoided.

River's Green Banks Terraced

One might expect to cross some form of international frontier, but there is nothing to mark the passage from Bengal to this outpost of the Tricolor. One's car jitters down a narrow lane and bursts onto a magnificent riverside promenade. No mistaking the scene—only the French could have paved and terraced the green banks of the Hugli so pleasantly.

Chandernagore was the first French settlement in Bengal, a flourishing place in the middle of the eighteenth century when it was known as Fort Orleans. The Portuguese, the Danes, and the Dutch were all trading on the river, with stations of their own, at that time.

Chandernagore was a colony of importance then, and a prosperous trading center. There the first real battle between two European powers in the East was fought. The English sailed up the river and captured it, ending French ambitions in India. Chandernagore was destroyed. The territory was finally restored to France, however, at the end of the Napoleonic Wars; and for 120 years it has remained a French "island" shut in on all sides by the Province of Bengal. Today it has not even an outlet to the sea for ocean-going vessels. British merchants in Calcutta made sure that the little French enclave should remain cut off from the arteries and opportunities of trade.

A Colony of Contradictions

British rupees are used in Chandernagore, but postage stamps are French. It is a colony of contradictions and surprises. An Indian entering its invisible gates is looked upon as a foreigner. A few descendants of good French families are known locally as "creoles" and recognized from the others mainly by their French names. In the World War, the colony sent 30 young men to fight for France, and all but one returned unscathed. In earlier days when there were revolutions in France, miniature revolutions broke out in Chandernagore—six months later, of course, on the arrival of the news by sailing ship.

There is one day of the year when Chandernagore becomes essentially French, and the stranger might imagine he had wandered into a village by the Seine. That is July the fourteenth, day of days for Frenchmen, anniversary of the Revolution and the Fall of the Bastille. The town shows its tricolors, every Bengali joins in the spirit of carnival (an effort, if you know the sad Bengali) and the "mat de cocaign," or greasy pole, is rigged out over the river.

That night the Governor holds a reception, or occasionally a ball. French songs are heard while the monsoon lashes the windows. And in the singing of the "Marseillaise" the patriotic Frenchmen forget they are exiles in Chandernagore.

Johns Hopkins Opens Trade Safety Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Johns Hopkins University has instituted a special course of 32 lectures on industrial health and safety promotion, the course being the first of its type, so far as is known, to be offered by a leading university.

The course is under direction of Dr. Anna M. Baetjer, of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, and is sponsored jointly by the University and by the industrial committee of the Baltimore Safety Council. Lectures by leading safety experts will be given each week.

Japan's Census Up 969,900

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP)—The population of Japan increased by 969,900 during 1937-38 despite the war with China, the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics announced today. The Bureau listed population of Oct. 1 at 72,222,700. The population normally increases about 1,000,000 annually.

Parent-Teachers For Marriage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Maryland's proposed forty-eight-hour marriage law, designed to end the condition which makes the county seat of Elkton, Md., a veritable Gretna Green for the entire East, has been endorsed by the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Under the proposed law, which is to be voted on by Marylanders as a Constitutional amendment in November, any couple obtaining a marriage license within the State would be required to wait two days before the ceremony could be performed.

Elkton business interests have fought bitterly against the proposed law, but it has received widespread endorsement in Baltimore and in many other points throughout the State. Elkton, a town of about 2,500 population, frequently has more marriages in a year than the entire population of the town. By virtue of its marriage trade Elkton has become one of the best-known small towns in the Eastern section of the country.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1938

Rail Service To Woods Hole To Be Restored

New Haven Road plans to use gasoline-driven cars on link running from Buzzards Bay.

Boston Today

The rail link between Buzzards Bay and the Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard steamers at Woods Hole, will be restored next Monday, according to officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The temporary bus and truck service which has been operated for several months will be discontinued after the Sunday trips. The restored rail service, scheduled to make good connections with boats and trains, will be provided by modern gasoline-driven rail cars.

The Department of Public Utilities announced today that it would grant a certificate to the New England Transportation Company—New Haven highway service subsidiary—to operate a regular bus service between Buzzards Bay and Woods Hole—as it has been doing on a temporary basis. But rail car transportation for summer months was specified.

It has been decided, however, to operate the rail car service all year round instead.

'El' to Abolish Five-Cent Rides

Five-cent local rides, now possible on some sections of the Boston Elevated Railway lines, will be dropped entirely on Saturday, Nov. 19, it was announced today by Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Public Trustees of the system. Only school children will continue to ride for a nickel, with their special tickets.

The change is intended to do something toward reducing the Elevated deficit—which has been assessed annually since 1932 upon taxpayers of the 14 cities and towns served by the system.

Since 1929, the total annual income of the Elevated has dropped by more than $8,000,000, according to the announcement. Operating expenses have been reduced by $5,300,000, but fixed charges have remained practically constant. These fixed charges now consume 37 per cent of the total income of the system, the trustees stated.

The abolition of 5-cent fares was declared to be "an experimental step" to determine its effect on the system's income.

Althogether 137 five-cent rides—including bus lines—will be affected by the change.

In 1937 the total number of Elevated patrons making these nickel trips was 80,500,000—out of a total of 296,000,000 fare-paying riders on the system.

'Count' Is Held For the Grand Jury

Gustaf Freiderich, alleged German Count charged with the larceny of $30,000 to $40,000 from a Cambridge sausage manufacturer, was ordered held for the Suffolk County Grand Jury today by Municipal Court Judge Joseph Riley, who declined jurisdiction in the case.

At the time of his arrest last month, Freiderich displayed newspaper clippings describing him as a count of the German nobility. United States Immigration officials, however, who questioned him last week, said that he had declared he was not a count but that his father was.

The defendant is being held in $40,000 bail.

Autumn Flower Show Is Opened

Chrysanthemums, orchids and gourds—three plant specialties, each of which has a large following—are now on display at the Autumn Flower Show which opened today at Horticultural Hall.

The chrysanthemum plants are larger and more colorful than any that have been shown in Boston in recent years. In contrast to their

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight and early Friday, with increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer during Friday; considerable probability of rain on Saturday; gentle to moderate variable and southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and warmer Friday. Saturday probably rain.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Saturday rain.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in the interior tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Saturday rain.

Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Saturday rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over south portion becoming moderate southeast or south and gentle south or southwest winds over north portion; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	40	Minneapolis	38	38
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	36	36	New York	44	42
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	52	48
Helena	44	44	Philadelphia	42	40
Kansas City	44	44	St. Louis	38	38
Los Angeles	60	44	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	78	78	Washington	52	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 10.
B—Minimum, Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:31 p. m., height 11.3 feet.
Friday, 1:06 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m.

Suffolk County's Shrievalty

By a Staff Photographer; Fairchild Aerial Surveys

John F. Dowd
The newly-elected Sheriff of the County of Suffolk.

The New Courthouse
Dubbed as "Dowd's Castle," of which he is superintendent.

Sheriff Reforms Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

its place of prominence in the growth of complex government, while yet retaining its broad and discretionary powers.

The Sheriff has two main jobs: He has care and custody of County prisoners as keeper of the Charles Street Jail; and he is custodian of the Court House.

As keeper of the jail, Mr. Dowd will have closer touch with the underworld of Boston, Revere and Chelsea than any other public official except the District Attorney. With the exception of criminal cases, the Sheriff of Suffolk County begins and ends cases that come before the County (Superior) Court. He serves writs and processes thereby bringing the defendant before the bar of justice; and when judgment has been declared he is entrusted, if the defendant is found guilty, with custody of the same.

Seven deputies

To assist him the sheriff has seven deputy sheriffs whom he arbitrarily appoints. In the activities of these deputies lies much of sheriff's political power. The group forms a clique that is in a position to do many favors supplementary to duty for influential friends. In the past it has been composed of men with astute grasp of local affairs, men well acquainted with the public and private lives of leaders of many groups in the County.

No one knows what a deputy sheriff is paid in Suffolk County except the treasurer-deputy, a bookkeeper and perhaps the Sheriff himself. Because these financial facts have always been veiled, it has been rumored on the street for years that the Sheriff takes a cut in these fees in addition to his regular salary. The deputies receive no stipend or salary from the County but the Sheriff is paid $4,000 a year and is provided his home and keep.

The seven have an office in the Court House and the bookkeeper sends out bills for legal services once a month. Only he and the treasurer-deputy know the total income of the group. A former deputy told this newspaper that in the year he served in this position he never knew what amount of money was collected and never knew what the treasurer might have done with undistributed funds, if there were any.

Told of this situation, Mr. Dowd was asked what he would do if he discovers the policy prevails today.

Yearly Salary

"I believe it would be more practical to the County," Mr. Dowd answered, "if legislation could be enacted whereby Deputy Sheriffs were placed on a yearly salary and the money collected from fees turned into the County treasury."

Asked whether he would merely approve such a step, or would take the initiative to make this change, Mr. Dowd replied: "There is a possibility that I may take the initiative."

Mr. Dowd added that he is surprised to discover that the actual amount of money taken in by the deputy sheriffs today is barely sufficient to provide them with a reasonable salary.

Another change that Mr. Dowd may encourage as sheriff is the introduction of Civil Service to County employees. At present the County employs 303 workers, none of whom are under Civil Service and 231 of whom can be fired by the Sheriff at his will. These workers have no recourse to any other official. The remainder, 72 court officers, cannot be dismissed arbitrarily by the Sheriff without approval of a majority of the County judges.

This County personnel, dependent upon the whim of one man for a job, creates the nucleus of an excellent political machine by which sheriffs in the past have remained in office for two, three or even four terms. Bearing in mind that a term is six years, it is apparent why the position of sheriff is regarded as a life job.

Civil Service

Sheriff Dowd states that in his opinion all County workers in minor positions—in a salary range between 1,000 and $2,000 which would embrace about 250 persons—should be protected by Civil Service.

"Would you take the initiative in seeking legislation to provide Civil Service for your employees," Mr. Dowd was then asked.

The Sheriff replied that he would not. "But if the matter is placed before me," he added, "I shall have no objection."

There is irony in Mr. Dowd's election as Sheriff for at least two former familiar public figures—Edward L. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn who served respectively as City Treasurer and chauffeur for James M. Curley in his last administration as Mayor.

As a City Councilor, Mr. Dowd was the first to attack Dolan and Quinn when he broke the Mohawk Packing Company scandal in a speech in the Council. Mr. Dowd's charges were followed up by the Finance Commission in a sensational investigation. Messrs. Dolan and Quinn are now serving sentences in Charles Street Jail for contempt of court, an aftermath of a second major scandal—the Dolan case—in which Dolan and Quinn were likewise principal figures.

Thus the man who first called the public's attention to the activities of Dolan and Quinn and for which they ultimately went to the County Jail is today their jailer—Sheriff John F. Dowd.

Fight Against Curley

Mr. Dowd's fight against the Curley regime goes back over a decade. As a young man John F. Dowd was a florist, serving a well-known Boston firm as errand boy. In 15 years he rose to become shipper, salesman, decorator and buyer. Then he resigned to enter politics, accepting a secretaryship under Mayor Curley's second administration.

In 1925 he broke with Mayor Curley to run against the Curley candidate for the City Council in Ward 8, Mr. Curley's famous home ward. He was victorious and has won six re-elections, almost every time being bitterly opposed by Mr. Curley's henchmen.

Political reporters attribute Mr. Dowd's success to constant hard work for his constituents. "My door has always been open," he says. He believes that his slogan, "Boston jobs for Boston boys and girls" is a winner.

Today Sheriff Dowd pledges himself to continuing his "square deal." He will not exercise dictatorial power over his employees so long as they give the County service. He promises that there shall be no more favorites at the Court House who in the past have worked but an hour a day. He vows that the dusty old building will be cleaned up and kept clean so long as he is Sheriff.

Three Men Dismissed

Mr. Dowd disclosed today that three men under his jurisdiction have been discharged from the public payroll because they were not earning their pay.

Declaring that he expects every man working for $30 per week or less to give full service, Mr. Dowd revealed that of the three discharged, two had been working one and one-half hours per night, and the other worked one day in three weeks.

Sheriff Dowd also announced that the new Courthouse will be turned over to the Suffolk County Commissioners Dec. 1, and that it will be ready for occupancy by the middle of March.

Boston to Mark Armistice Day With Parades

Saltonstall, Tobin and Hurley to take part in major celebration of anniversary.

Boston made extensive plans today for observance tomorrow of the 20th anniversary of Armistice Day. Exercises in schools today, banquets this evening, dances tonight, and two parades tomorrow headlined a busy program of events.

The principal affair tonight will be the ball in observance of the 163d anniversary of the United States Marine Corps. It will be held in Boston Garden, Paul Whiteman will play.

The first parade tomorrow will be in charge of the Norman Prince Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars and is scheduled to start at 9:30 in the morning from Beacon and Clarendon Streets, and proceed along Arlington Street, to Boylston Street, to Tremont Street, to West Street, to Washington Stret, to Water Street, to Congress Street, Dock Square, Washington Street, School Street, Beacon Street and the Common by the Charles Street entrance. It is expected that some 6,000 persons will march.

The afternoon parade, scheduled to start at 1:30, is in charge of the American Legion, and 15,000 are expected to march.

The line will form at Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street, and march through Arlington, Boylston, Tremont, Temple Place, Washington, School, Beacon and Arlington Streets, to Commonwealth Avenue.

Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall, a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army reserves, will review the parade from the stand of Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole at Charles and Beacon Streets. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will have a reviewing stand in front of City Hall, and Gov. Charles F. Hurley in front of the State House.

At noon tomorrow the World War Mothers of New England will unfurl a Mother's Service Flag from the balcony of the State House.

State Senators, Representatives

Additional results in the election of State Senators and Representatives tabulated too late for publication yesterday:

Senators

Franklin and Hampshire
*James A. Gunn, Montague (R).

Plymouth
*Charles G. Miles, Brockton (R).

Suffolk
3—*Laurence Curtis, Boston (R).

Representatives

Essex
17—William G. Reed, Rockport (R).
18—*Harland Burke, Ipswich, (R).
*William F. Runnels, Newburyport (R).

Hampden
5—*Philip M. Markley, Springfield, (D).

Hampshire
1—Ralph Lerche, Northampton, (R).

Middlesex
7—George Chauncey Cousens, Waltham (R).
Richard I Furbush, Waltham (R)
*Leo P Landry, Watertown (D).
26—*Robert P. Campbell, Medford (R).
Walter E. Lawrence, Medford (R).
*Arthur L. Youngman, Medford (R)
28—*Nelson B. Crosby, Arlington (R).
*Hollis M. Gott, Arlington (R).

Norfolk
6—Raymond P. Palmer, Braintree (Ind) (R).
11—*Sydney G. Carpenter, Jr., Norfolk (R).

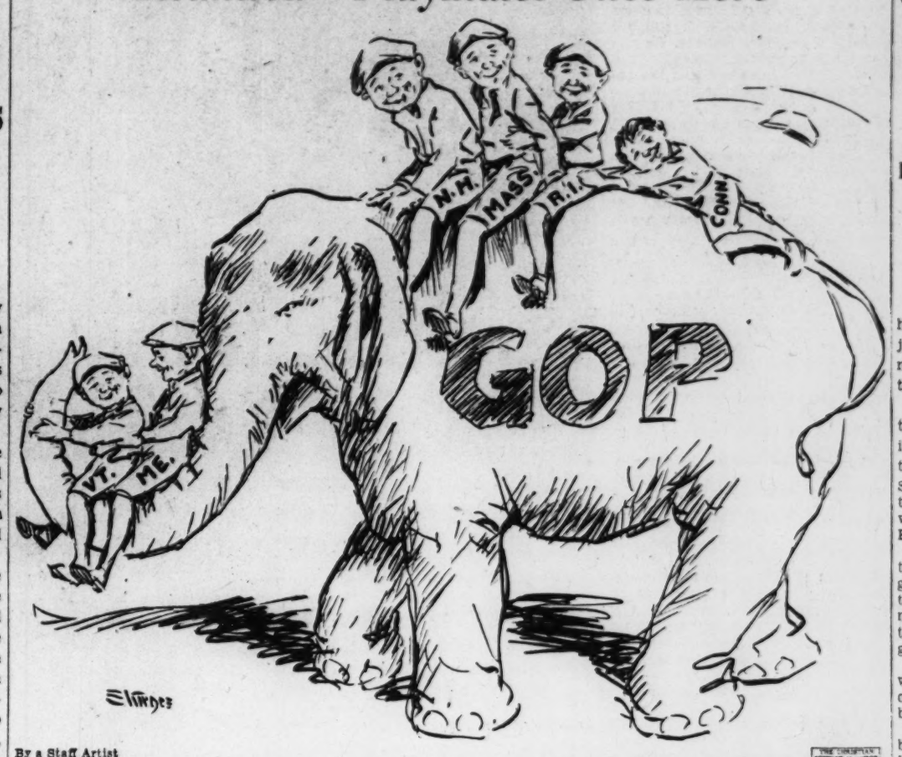
Plymouth
4—*Frederick M. Barnicoat, Hanover (R).
8—*Adolph Johnson, Brockton (R).
10—*Charles McCaffrey, Brockton (D).

Suffolk
12—Harry Kalus, Boston (D).
*Abraham I. Zimon, Boston (D) (R).
14—Charles Kaplan, Boston (D).
Morris Kritzman, Boston (D).
20—*Eric A. Nelson, Boston (R).
James L. Vahey, Boston (D).
25—*Peter J. Jordan, Revere, Republican. (D.).
*William H. J. Rowan, Revere (D).

Worcester
8—*Nathan Rosenfeld, Milford (R).
*Christopher J. Tyrrell, Westborough (R).

*Re-elected.

Reunited—Playmates Once More



By a Staff Artist

Keel-Laying And Launching At Fore River

Today was the Alpha and Omega day at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporaton in Quincy.

Ceremonies marking the first step in the building of one ship and others to signify the virtual completion of another were conducted today. The first marked the start on one of four new freighters for Mediterranean service and the last provided the proper setting for a launching.

The first ceremony of the day was the driving of the first rivet in the keel of the first 16½-knot cargo ship planned for the American Export Lines. The job was performed by William Coverdale, President of the line, whose headquarters are in New York.

Four freighters will be built for the line, in its $10,000,000 shipbuilding program, each being of 8,775 tons and capable of sustained sea speed that will make them the fastest cargo vessels plying between the United States and the Mediterranean Sea.

They are built to a standard design developed by the line with approval of the United States Maritime Commission and the Navy Department. Each will have cargo capacity of 536,000 cubic feet.

Ceremony number two came just after eight bells sounded this noon on shipboard when another supertrawler for the Boston fishing fleet was launched. Mrs. Clarence Francis of New York, wife of the President of General Seafoods, was sponsor.

It was the $250,000 Princeton, fifth of its type to be built at Quincy for the General Seafoods Corporation, subsidiary of General Foods. The new craft is expected to begin fishing in about a month, displacing the old Princeton which is to be renamed Foam and continue operating for the same company.

Electric hydraulic steering is to be a feature of the Princeton, similar equipment having been put in the Harvard, launched on Oct 8, first deep-sea fishing boat in the United States having such equipment. The Princeton is to have mechanical refrigeration in the nickel-clad fish holds, the capacity of which will be 350,000 pounds of fish.

Princeton, measuring 147 feet in length, 26 feet beam and 13 feet, 4 inches draft, will have Diesel engines of 650 horsepower, capable of developing a speed of 12 knots. This will reduce the average time requirement on a round trip to the fishing banks by 20 per cent, it is estimated by officials of the company.

Addition of the Princeton gives the company a fleet of 11 vessels in the "College Fleet," besides the fleet of 13 trawlers of the Bay State Fishing Company, which were taken over recently.

Dever's Victory Raises Him High in Leadership of Party

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The amazing victory of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, the only Democrat to survive the Massachusetts Republican state office sweep, has skyrocketed the youthful chief prosecuting officer into a commanding position within the party.

Only Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has sufficient vote-getting power to challenge his leadership, but inasmuch as Senator Walsh supported Mr. Dever in the election it is doubtful if there will be any conflict between them.

Political observers today were analyzing the factors which served to keep Mr. Dever in office for his third term. The major of these appeared to be the general voter desire to eliminate from public life James M. Curley, former Governor and Mayor of Boston, and to concentrate their approval on one Democrat not too closely associated with Mr. Curley.

Proof of this statement is the defeat of Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, by Russell A. Wood, Republican. Mr. Buckley, a pro-Curley man, was considered one of the party's strong men. His defeat was definitely attributed to his pro-Curley attitude.

Of course the big boost given to Mr. Dever was the tremendous vote he piled up in Boston, where he received 208,257 votes to Mr. Barnes 81,257, a plurality of 127,000 or within 19,000 of the vote margin he obtained in the entire state vote.

Mr. Dever received in Boston approximately 7,000 more votes than he did two years ago. In the state vote as a whole, including Boston, his vote this year was about 7,000 less than two years ago, the presidential election year.

Besides obtaining the solid support of the Democratic Party, Mr. Dever also benefited by numerous Republican votes.

His margin in Boston showed that he held together the entire Democratic vote and as a result evidently faces any future election with an assured Boston margin of nearly 100,000 votes, a tremendous advantage.

The comparison of the Curley and Dever vote in Boston gives ample proof of the cutting of Mr. Curley in his own city by the supporters of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, whom Mr. Curley defeated in the bitter primary, and of Mr. Dever himself.

Although Mr. Dever publicly supported Mr. Curley and the rest of the ticket in the election, it was understood, and has been evidently proved, that his organization was cutting Mr. Curley. The report was based on the belief that Mr. Dever would be hurt politically in the future by a successful Curley comeback.

The Dever victory plus the continued proof that Mayor Tobin is a dominant factor in Boston, places control of the party in the hands of the younger element, an action which many persons interested in the welfare of the Democratic Party as a whole, approve. Whether Mr. Dever and Mr. Tobin will clash for Governor in 1940 is an interesting political question at this time.

E. M. M.

Waterbury Graft Charges Dominate Connecticut Scene

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10—With the election over, Connecticut attention turns this week to the trial of Lieutenant Governor Frank Hayes, Mayor of Waterbury, and 26 others arrested with him in Waterbury's municipal graft scandal. A series of preliminary legal moves in which the State and the defense counsel have jockeyed for position is nearly over. Date for the start of the trial, or trials, probably will be set soon.

Because of doubt as to the jurisdiction of the New Haven court—to which Superior Court Judge Earnest C. Simpson had ordered the trials removed from the Judicial District of Waterbury—Judge Simpson finally ruled that the trial will be held in Waterbury. Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, named by the court to prosecute the cases, had asked for a change of venue on the ground that the Waterbury jury list had been drawn up by members of the Hayes Administration and that the Waterbury courthouse had inadequate facilities for the trial.

Mr. Alcorn, however, had hoped to have the trial moved to Hartford. Last week he was back in the Waterbury court asking Judge Simpson to cancel his order for trial in New Haven and permit him to argue the court's right to make such a transfer. His claim is that the move to New Haven, which keeps the trial in New Haven County although in another judicial district, is not a change of venue.

* * *

Parkway Cases

Start of the Waterbury trials thus still hinged on technicalities which may require interpretation by the State's highest court. In Bridgeport, however, the Merritt Parkway land deal cases moved more speedily toward final disposition. State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis has announced that trial of G. Leroy Kemp, former agent of the State Highway Department in purchase of land for the Merritt Parkway, will start Nov. 15. Superior Court Judge Frank P. McEvoy has been assigned to hear the case.

Mr. Kemp was indicted on a conspiracy charge in connection with the land purchases, a grand jury charging that fees for the sale of land to the State were divided between Mr. Kemp and agents for the private owners.

Trial of eight other persons, several of them real estate agents along the route of the parkway, will follow the Mr. Kemp case. A Supreme Court ruling permitted Mr. Kemp and his attorney to inspect the minutes of the secret grand jury that indicated the State's land agent, and he will go to trial fortified by knowledge of what the State's witness told the grand jury about the land transactions.

* * *

Good Neighbors

At Deep River, a contractor is well along with construction of a five-room house, a concrete expression of community sympathy for a be-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

G. O. P. Sweep Greatest Since 1928 in N. E.

Every Governorship and most important offices now held in every state by Republicans.

Not since the 1928 State elections have New England Republicans enjoyed the complete sweep of the six northeastern Governorships that they obtained in Tuesday's balloting.

Occupying not only the gubernatorial positions but most of the more important offices in all these States, the New England G. O. P. enjoys State office strength approaching that gained in the 1928 elections when Herbert Hoover swept into the Presidency.

Between 1928 and the present year, the G. O. P. lost four of the six gubernatorial positions for varying terms, retaining only those in Vermont and New Hampshire during the reaction against the Hoover regime and New Deal surge.

Massachusetts and Connecticut were gubernatorially Democratic during the entire eight-year period beginning with the election of 1930.

The Democratic reign in Rhode began with the election in 1932 and lasted through this year, while in Maine the Democratic switch lasted only from the 1932 election to that of 1936.

Jobholders Assured

In Massachusetts Governor-Elect Saltonstall prepared for taking office in January by announcing that he would not indulge in a purge of Democratic officeholders.

"Anyone doing a good job in a necessary position need have no fear of me. However, I will insist on honest government and do everything in my power to administer it."

But numerous Democratic officeholders were wondering today whether they would retain their positions when their present terms expire. Many of the more important departmental positions will be open to appointments by the Governor-elect during his two-year term.

The most important of these positions is that of State Commissioner of Education, a $9,000 post now held by the much-criticized James G. Reardon, advocate of the teachers' oath law.

Criticism of Reardon

Upon his appointment by James M. Curley in 1935 to succeed the Republican career man, Dr. Payson Smith, whom Mr. Curley failed to reappoint after serving nearly 20 years, Mr. Reardon was sharply criticized throughout the State as inexperienced and unfitted for the position. Since that time, Mr. Reardon has encountered considerable opposition because of his attacks on leading educators and his plans for revision of the Massachusetts public school system.

The post is one of the best paid positions in State service. It is doubtful that Mr. Reardon will be reappointed in 1940.

Another important post to be available is that of George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, which carries a $6,500 salary.

Others whose terms will expire during the Saltonstall administration are:

Frank L. Kane, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, whose salary is $6,000 a year for three years, a Curley appointee.

William P. Hayes, Chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission; salary, $7,500 a year for three years.

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; salary $7,000; term five years.

Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; salary $7,000; term five years.

There are numerous other positions with salaries ranging from $2,500 to $6,000.

Republican Legislature

Meanwhile, the Governor-elect is planning a bief vacation next week prior to settling down to preparation of the State budget for the incoming year and consideration of his inaugural address to be delivered in January.

Mr. Saltonstall will enjoy a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican during his regime, thus making it somewhat easier for him to establish his policies than it was for Democratic Governors in the past eight years who found G. O. P. Legislatures ready to block some of their plans.

In the House the Republican majority will be 136 to 104, and in the Senate the Republicans have gained one seat to enjoy a margin of 28 to 12. However, two Republicans and two Democratic Senators seeking re-election were defeated.

They were Senators George G. Moyse (R) of Waltham, Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, the only woman ever to occupy a seat in the Senate; Michael H. Selzo (D) of Worcester and P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford. Several other changes have been made in the Senate through incumbents failing to seek re-election or being defeated in the primaries.

The election of the Republican Mr. Saltonstall as Governor made certain the continued supremacy of the G. O. P. in the Legislature and Council for at least 10 years.

Redistricting Prospects

This certainty is based on the redistricting of legislative and councilor districts to be adopted by the incoming Legislature. The Republican Legislature will adopt a redistricting plan protecting Republican strength. This plan will be approved by Mr. Saltonstall.

The election of a Democratic Governor, on the other hand, would have forced a compromise between the Governor and the Legislature because the Chief Executive has the power to veto any legislation adopted.

At present a special commission is working on the redistricting problem and has been ordered to report in 1939.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. (Through Nov. 19.)

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
Ezew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S. Hurok. "Coppelia." "Le spectre de la rose," and "Prince Igor." 8:30.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." Also March of Time's "Behind the Maginot Line." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 8:55, 9.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Holding over "Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:48, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling." 3:47, 6:51, 9:59, and "Personal Secretary," 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Tomorrow: "Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. "Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Repertory—
"I'll Take Romance," starring Grace Moore. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Sign of the Cross," starring Fredric March, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert. Also "Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Carefree," featuring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris. 5, 8, 8

Exeter—
Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls and Renee Saint Cyr. 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Simone Simon and Don Ameche in "Josette."

University—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. Also "The Lady Objects," with Gloria Stuart. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mars Attacks the World." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10. Also "Highway Patrol," with Robert Paige. 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: "Dark Rapture," also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien.

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Also, "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4.05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt," "We live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Golden California," "The Memory Lingers On," "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman," "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

Boston Camera Club—
Second in the series of six lectures. "Available Cameras, Lenses, etc.—Why a Given Camera"? by Richard W. St. Clair, 351 Newbury Street, 8.

Institute of Geographical Exploration—
Lecture on "Liberia," by Dr. G. W. Harley, research associate of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ruth Posselt, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Copley Plaza—
Boston University Alumni Association headquarters for Homecoming Day football game. Parlor "A," 9 a. m. to 2 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Digging of the Suez Canal Now Comes to the Screen

Movies of Moment

It is some time since Hollywood's men of magic have presented us with an honest-to-goodness spectacle in the De Mille-Goldwyn-Zanuck tradition. The earthquake of "San Francisco" has dwindled to a mere tremor in the memory. The crackle of "In Old Chicago" is barely a smoldering ember. And the idylls and terrors of a South Sea isle were gone with "The Hurricane," or very shortly thereafter.

It did not seem likely that this situation would continue overlong. Sure enough, Darryl F. Zanuck has whipped his technicians into a fine frenzy and they on their hand have whipped up a simoon or two in the interests of "Suez," which comes into the Metropolitan Theater this week.

Because it is reviewed elsewhere in these pages, "Suez" must be dealt with briefly here. According to an advance dispatch from the Metropolitan Theater, it "is the stirring story of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the man who was driven by the love of two women to tear continents apart that ships might sail the desert in the short route to the East sought in vain by Columbus and Magellan. Out of choking sand, from the clutch of the raiding Bedouin, in the face of the terrifying simoon—with blood, tears and passion—de Lesseps built the mighty Suez Canal."

The Historical De Lesseps

Since "Suez" is concerned so largely with de Lesseps, the man, it may not be inappropriate to consider him biographically for a moment. For with all due respect to Mr. Zanuck's romantic ardor for ardor's sake, the famous French diplomat seems to have been "lashed" more by Lapère's memoir on the Suez Canal, by his own imagination, and by a close friendship with Mehemt Ali and his son, Said Pasha. This, at least, is the version of the Encyclopedia Britannica—which never was much of a one for romance anyway.

De Lesseps had served various consular posts faithfully and on occasion with courage and distinction before he was recalled from Rome in 1849 by a change of Government at home. De Lesseps retired from the diplomatic service. Said Pasha had now become Viceroy of Egypt, however, and he invited the Frenchman to come back and talk about the canal.

The Work Begins

On Nov. 30, 1854, Said Pasha signed the concession which authorized the work to begin, and on April 25, 1859—after the sands of political, financial and diplomatic difficulties had been dug through—the first spadeful of Egyptian sand was turned near Port Said. This did not end his career, however. He was persuaded to seek public office, but when defeated, did not lose his interest in current affairs.

At 74, de Lesseps started trying to build the Panama Canal, but finally had to retire eight years later, having refused to realize the necessity for locks in the undertaking. He was a member of a number of important scientific societies, including the French Academy. The Britannica, which is not given to hyperbole, concludes its biographical sketch of him thus: "He remains for all time one of the most powerful embodiments of creative genius of the nineteenth century."

This is the character Tyrone Power will portray. Others in the cast are Loretta Young, Annabella, J. Edward Bromberg, Joseph Schildkraut, Henry Stephenson, Sidney Blackmer, Sig Rumann, Nigel Bruce, and Miles Mander.

The companion film is "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

* * *

Mickey and Wally

Mickey Rooney, who has of late poked his friendly, snub nose across the threshold of the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters with the happy frequency of the next-door neighbor's kid, is back again today. This time he is in the rascally company of Wallace Beery and their mutual vehicle is "Stablemates."

Mickey coupled his wagon to a star with the Hardy Family series last spring and he has since continued to shine in "Judge Hardy's Children," "Hold That Kiss," "Lord Jeff," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," and "Boys' Town." "Stablemates" is the story of an elderly vagrant's friendship with an orphaned boy. Directed by Sam Wood, it features Margaret Hamilton, Marjorie Gateson, Arthur Hohl, and Minor Watson.

Stablemated with it will be "Listen, Darling," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland.

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Detective B. Stanwyck

This department overheard a disgruntled moviegoer the other day remark, "What the movies need is a good mystery comedy." Without cavilling as to whether this is oversimplification, we can at least announce for his benefit that the Keith Memorial is doing its bit this week with a piece called, "The Mad Miss Manton," in which Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda are costarred. "The Mad Miss Manton" is about a bevy of débutantes—of which, as you might guess, Miss S. is the leader—who try to solve a murder mystery. It opens today. The companion piece is "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

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Continuing Movies

The Paramount and Fenway Theaters are holding over "Brother Rat," with Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, Eddie Albert, Johnnie Downes, Ronald Regan, Jane Wyman and the others, for an additional week. Also remaining is "Five of a Kind," with the Dionnes. . . . "The Moonlight Sonata," with you know who at the piano, holds once more for the Fine Arts Theater.

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Short Subjects

"Declaration of Indpendence," an extremely well made and exciting Technicolor short which depicts the events leading up to the signing of this famous document, heads the new program opening tomorrow at the Trans-Lux Theater. As usual, the Trans-Lux newsreel digest is also a feature item. Other reels are a Pete Smith football specialty, a Fitzpatrick color travelog on Paris and Walt Disney's "Alpine Climbers."

At the South Station Theater, tomorrow's new program will feature a Lowell Thomas color-tour on California, a short of excerpts from movies of the past, Donald Duck, a Paramount Pictorial, adventures of newsreel cameramen, Clyde McCoy and his orchestra, a Three Stooges comedy, and others.

J. D. B.

Concerning Suez, and Points West

Loretta Young
In "Suez," at the Metropolitan.

Mickey Rooney
(Top right) in "Stablemates," at the State and Orpheum.

Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda
In "The Mad Miss Manton," at the Keith Memorial

Plan B Charter Referendum Wins In New Bedford

The textile city of New Bedford, Mass., scrapped its 90-year-old, bicameral city charter in Tuesday's election and adopted a more modern form of government—a Plan B charter setting up a single-chamber council of 11 members.

The new charter won in a referendum by 2,210 votes. By its action, New Bedford becomes the only Massachusetts city to adopt a new charter this year. Efforts to adopt the more radical Plan E charter in Cambridge, Quincy and Northampton were defeated. A campaign for a Plan D charter in Chicopee also lost.

The former whaling city will put its new charter into effect at once. A run-off primary will be held Nov. 29 and a general election Dec. 20. This will be the first time in its history that New Bedford has had a run-off and hence the assurance of a majority election.

The referendum was a victory for Basil Brewer, publisher of the city's only daily newspapers, the Standard-Times and Morning Mercury, who for four years has urged modernization of the city's governmental machinery which was adopted back in whaling days when the population was one-seventh its present size.

It also is a defeat for Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, who had opposed the new charter and attacked Mr. Brewer as seeking to "rule" the city. Mayor Carney, who is under $5,000 bail in connection with indictments charging conspiracy to solicit a bribe and promoting a lottery, announced yesterday his candidacy for re-election.

The new charter in New Bedford calls for election of a small council partly at large and partly by wards. It will prevent deadlocks such as occurred in the old two-chamber council, which had membership in even numbers. It also provides for the initiative and referendum in city matters.

Advocates of the Plan E charter in Cambridge were considering the possibility of demanding a recount of the referendum there. The new charter, which would have provided for a city manager and a council elected by proportional representation, lost by 20,148 to 21,476. In Quincy, Plan E backers said they would renew their drive for a new charter in that city.

The Plan D form of government, defeated in Chicopee, would have set up a city manager without proportional representation.

Additional Returns In Governor's Race

Complete returns for Governor, received too late for inclusion in yesterday's last edition, are as follows:

City-Town	Governor—1938 Saltonstall	1938 Curley	1936 Haigis	1936 Hurley
Auburn	1,752	777	1,487	849
Beverly	7,494	3,417	7,849	3,885
Concord	2,295	984	1,115	596
Dover	573	173	507	138
E. Longmeadow	1,962	340	942	380
Easton	1,894	674	1,841	793
Framingham	8,282	4,188	4,811	4,575
Gosnold	42	13	37	14
Holden	1,313	421	1,221	491
Lexington	3,825	1,185	3,542	1,448
Malden	12,748	9,644	11,431	10,612
Medford	15,141	11,204	13,061	12,328
Medway	815	622	677	672
Newburyport	3,955	1,932	3,563	2,894
N. Attleboro	2,680	1,639	2,557	1,477
Raynham	595	252	587	236
Rutland	439	226	415	230
Springfield	31,043	22,675	31,267	27,440
Tewksbury	765	480	740	508

'St Francis' Complete Success

The Arts in Boston

Massine's great new ballet, "St. Francis," presented for the first time in the current season of Russian Ballet at the Boston Opera House last night, scored a complete success, on all sides and on all points.

Paul Hindemith's music, written for, or rather, welded with, the choreography, and rich in the descriptive phrase, is contrapuntally at one with it. The scenery and costumes, designed by Paul Tchelitcheff, are novel, imaginative, expressive. So glowing in detail is Massine's choreography, so tender and beautiful his characterization of the medieval holy man who renounced wealth for poverty and spoke with birds and flowers, so lovely Nini Theilade's Lady Poverty, that no fair analysis can be given in the space allotted here. Further discussion must be reserved for a full-length story to appear at a later date. But it will be a pity if this noble ballet, big enough to reach all people, cannot be repeated during the company's present engagement.

"Le Beau Danube," which closed the program, brought again the versatile Massine to the fore, both as dancer and as choreographer. The tempered steel of experience gleams through all his work, and he and Danilova, who played the Street Dancer—in finesse, in esprit, in all the gracious elements that make fine dancing and delight an audience—are inimitably in advance of their younger colleagues.

"Beau Danube's" new backdrop and costumes, designed by Count Etienne de Beaumont (still after Constantin Guys) lack the Continental smartness of the former set and dress. The high, spanking line, the mauvine, gray-brown colors, are missed. But Massine wore his same Hussar's uniform, and Danilova her wine-dark velvet.

The opening "Lac des Cygnes," in the usual one-act version, re-emphasized Markova's keen precision and dramatic ability, but provided a role less ingratiating for her than Giselle. Marcel Fenchel, replacing Guérard, who danced in "St. Francis," is remarkable for ballon and technical fluency.

Efrem Kurts directed all three ballets.

M. L.

The Boston Morning Musicales

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Sergei Rachmaninoff gave the opening program of the Boston Morning Musicales, which now begin their eleventh season. Mr. Rachmaninoff began with the seldom heard Rameau "Variations" and proceeded to a Chopin group comprising the Ballade in F minor, a Valse, a Nocturne, and a Polonaise. After an intermission he played his own Prelude in G major, the Wagner-Brassin arrangement of the Magic Fire Music from "Walküre," and the Liszt version of the Spinning Song from the "Flying Dutchman." The Liszt "Liebesträume" and the Gouned-Liszt Waltz from "Faust" completed the program.

The usual capacity audience heard this program with very evident enjoyment. Mr. Rachmaninoff gave an extraordinarily lucid performance of the Variations, which are not as simple as they sound. He was not at his best in the Ballade, but recovered himself in the Nocturne and was in top form during the Polonaise.

It was pleasant to renew acquaintance with the G major Prelude, in which the composer gave his own ideas as to interpretation. The final items of the program were for the most part, sheer technical display. Mr. Rachmaninoff's fine sense of musical values illumines any performance, but as his choice of material for yesterday's concert did not make very severe demands upon him, the listener was obliged to content himself with again marveling at his command of nuance and his almost incredible control of scale passages. In fact, it is Mr. Rachmaninoff's control of any difficult passage which sets him apart.

Jeanne Kimball

Last night in Jordan Hall, Jeanne (Bachrach) Kimball, soprano, made her début as a recitalist, to the pianoforte accompaniments of Leo Litwin. Mrs. Kimball presented four groups of songs, the first of which contained the Four Songs of Ophelia and Three German Folksongs by Brahms. "C'est l'extase langoureuse" and "De fluers" by Debussy and Chabrier's "Villanelle des Petits Canards" and "Chanson Tzigane" comprised the second group. Moussorgsky's "Trepak," Stravinsky's "The Crow," Shaw's "Heffle Cuckoo Fair" and Reginald Boardman's "In the Fountain Court" were offered in English as group three, and the final group listed "Wenn du zu den Blumen gehst" and "Auf ein altes Bild" by Wolf and "Tanzlied" and "Frühlingsonne" by Richard Trunk.

Mrs. Kimball has evidently studied to some purpose. She sings without effort and is entirely at ease upon the stage. Her voice is light in texture but of pleasant timbre. There could be more resonance, especially on the top notes, which are now pinched in quality. Her English diction is often sacrificed to tone, which seems needless, and she seems at present to slip along the surface of a song too frequently. In songs such as "The Crow" she finds congenial material, but she is not yet at one with the composer in a song such as "Trepak" or "Auf ein altes Bild." The melodic intricacies of Reginald Boardman's "In Fountain Court" she surmounted with apparent ease; possibly this sort of song finds the singer more responsive to its musical ideas. Mrs. Kimball was fortunate in her choice of accompanist and an audience which filled the floor of the hall gave her warm applause, which she shared with Mr. Litwin.

Annie Friedberg

Myra Hess
Who will play the piano in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Youth Concert

Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon was completely filled with children of varying ages, gathered for the second of the three symphony concerts, sponsored by the Youth Concerts Association of Boston. Wheeler Beckett again conducted the orchestra of some 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the program comprised "Morning" by Grieg, "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried" by Wagner, the final movements of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, "The Moldau" by Smetana, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade," and two of the four sections of Respighi's "Pines of Rome."

Mr. Beckett again displayed the same businesslike attitude toward the presentation of the program that had characterized his former appearance. At this concert, however, he further curtailed his remarks to the advantage of all concerned, letting the music speak for itself. He also made a beginning at presenting what seems to us to be a vital, almost pivotal idea, which includes a definite introduction to his youthful audience of individual instruments of the orchestra. Possibly, had he said less about the nightingale (Pines of Rome) there might have been fewer would-be nightingales whistling from the balcony, yet for the most part, the children were orderly.

G. M. S.

"Suez"

As a potentiality, a film about construction of the Suez Canal has many elements of good cinema—melodrama, spectacle, an arousing historical theme, conflict of emotions, national ambitions and opinions and, fortunately, the final triumph when Ferdinand de Lesseps's great project was finished.

It would be overstatement to say that Darryl F. Zanuck and his twentieth Century Fox staff have failed completely on all points. For "Suez," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, contains so much spectacle that drama, theme and conflict are all washed out in a flood tide of boredom.

Mr. Zanuck's version presents de Lesseps as a foppish young man (Tyrone Power) who makes fun of Louis Napoleon in the hearing of the Emperor and is sent to Alexandria, Egypt, for his wit. One day, while riding in the desert, he suddenly thinks how close the Mediterranean is to the Red Sea. With a faraway look in his eye, he turns to his young companion (Annabella) and says: "Can't you see great ships sailing across the sand?"

Of course she can't but she looks at him lovingly and admiringly anyway. She, you see, is the little gamine he might have loved if he hadn't seen Loretta Young (Empress Eugénie) first. Manfully de Lesseps fights against fearful odds—political and financial opposition at home, treason by the Emperor and other difficulties. Finally Disraeli becomes Prime Minister of England, however, and the canal goes through.

"Suez" plods through its series of episodes like a weary camel train crossing a desert against a strong wind. The screen play almost keeps pace with the train. The actors behave for the most part as if the whole thing bored them just about as much as it does the audience. There are a five-minute simoon and a dynamite explosion by way of spectacle.

"Torchy Gets Her Man," the companion film, with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane, does little to relieve the general situation.

J. D. B.

Church Radiocasts On New Schedule

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast next on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, over Station WORL, Boston, on 920 kilocycles.

Under a recently contracted schedule the services of The Mother Church are radiocast on the first and third Sundays of each month until further notice, instead of the first and second Sundays as formerly.

The morning and evening service radiocasts of The Mother Church on the first Sunday of the month on shortwave station W1XAL will continue as usual.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "The Call of Far Horizons"; travel talk.
8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), A College Night Program.
8:00 **WEEI** Kate Smith's variety hour; Dramatization of "... Can Long Endure," by Charles Tazewell; "Aldrich Family" sketch; introduction of new peace song entitled "God Bless America," written by Irving Berlin; choir; orchestra.
8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's variety hour; guest stars.
9:00 **WNAC** "Good News of 1939"; Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan, George Murphy, and Lew Ayres, guests; Douglas McPhail, baritone; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; choir; orchestra.
9:30 **WBZ** "America's Town Meeting of the Air"; forum for discussion of vital public affairs with the subject of the first program dealing with implications of the Munich settlement; speakers are Anne O'Hare McCormick, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and Felix Morley.
10:00 **WEEI** "Columbia Workshop"; dramatization of Daniel Steele's "A Drink of Water."
10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall," with Bing Crosby, master of ceremonies; Gene Krupa, master of the drums; Mafalda Favero, opera star; Brian Aherne; orchestra.
10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work"; interviews with news photographers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Music; comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	'Storm Warning'; drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Red Cross talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	Boston El talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Marine Corps Anniv.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour; Jack Miller's Orchestra; Ted Straeter Choir**	"Interesting Neighbors"; Jerry Belcher; Eastman School Symphony Orchestra	**Vallee Hour: with Conn. Yankees; guests**	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization "Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	"Wordcaster"; Commentator; Jerry Baker, songs
8:15				
8:30		**Vallee Hour: with Conn. Yankees; guests**		
8:45				Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Eastman Symph. Orch.	**"Good News of 1939"; variety program with Robert Young, m. c.; guests; Walter Connolly**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of the World War
9:15	Whispering Voice Choir		Talk	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting of the Air"; Gen.		We Want a Touchdown: football quiz program	"Sweet Music"
9:45				Midweek Forum
10:00 **Columbia Workshop: "Drink of Water"**	**Hugh Johnson; Felix Morley; others**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra; guest artists**	"Concert Revue"; Harry Webers' Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:15				Dance orchestra
10:30 **"Americans at Work"; interview**	Union League Club; Gen. James Harbord		Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45				**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Leighton Noble's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Del Courtney's Orch.	Kentucky Carnival	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Music As You Desire It	Del Courtney's Orch.	Kentucky Carnival	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Jaunita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; 'Good Morning'	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	'The Morning Watch'	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	**"Nation's School of the Air"**	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.		W. Peterson, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 **President Roosevelt**	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Drama; "Twenty Years	American Legion Armistice Day program
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	After"	
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	American Legion Armistice Day program	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	American Legion Armistice Day program	'Stringin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Song Shoppers"	Italian musical program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	News; music	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Farm Radio News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Organ music
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 **Holy Cross - Brown football game**	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 **Holy Cross - Brown football game**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport report	C. Buchwald
2:45	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Sport report	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 **Holy Cross - Brown football game**	Armistice Day program: Natl. Cathedral, Wash.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard University vs. Wellesley Debate	Sport reports
3:15		"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 **Holy Cross - Brown football game**	O. Shumsky, violinist	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard University vs. Wellesley Debate	Sport reports
3:45	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Interviews	Organ recital
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Talk; music	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	**Senator David I. Walsh**	'20th Century Serenade'	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with Ted Fiorito's Or.	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"; drama	Warden Lawes' Criminal Case Histories	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orchestra**	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:15			Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 **Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.**	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews		Veterans of Foreign Wars dramatization	Success Stories
8:45				Success Stories
9:00 **Hollywood Hotel: dramatization of "Journey's End"**	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Vets. For. Wars drama	Lee Grant's Orchestra
9:15	Paul Martin's Music		'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	Commentator
9:30 **Hollywood Hotel**	News dramatizations	'Death Valley Days'; dramatic sketch	"Moonbeams"; mixed choir & classical music	Organ and piano duet
9:45	News dramatizations			Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dramatization	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15		Guy Lombardo's Orch.		Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Jack Berch's music	Dick Dodd, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Jazz Nocturne"; variety program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"Ink Spots"	"Uncle Ezra"		**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

G.O.P. Victory in R.I. Promises Passage Of Civil Service Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—The election which swept into office a Republican State government left Rhode Island today as follows:

1.—It placed William H. Vanderbilt, the new Republican Governor-Elect, dedicated to a platform which provides for a "business-like administration."

2.—It assured that park-o-meters would be made the object of a referendum in Providence.

3.—The election of a majority of Republicans in the House and the Senate placed the new government in a position to change the personnel of each division of the State government.

4.—Starts a new movement for the immediate passage of a civil service law to protect State and city workers.

5.—Elimination of politics from relief, which was one of the major campaign issues.

Savage to Seek Ward 20 Recount

Representative Charles H. Savage (D) of West Roxbury said today that he intends to file two petitions with the Boston Election Commission before the deadline on Saturday. The first will seek a recount in the representative contest—which he lost by about 500 votes to James L. Vallely. The second will ask to have the election voided.

Mr. Savage charges that one of his supporters in Ward 20 saw a warden marking ballots, and also that in another precinct one of the officers left the polling place in protest over the manner in which the votes were counted. He also stated that, although he topped the ticket in the primary, he noticed his opponent apparently gaining wide support in sections where he felt himself to be the strongest.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

reaved widow and her three children. Funds raised by the Red Cross have provided the new home for Mrs. Willis Beckwith and the three children, survivors of a fire that destroyed their home and in which the father and five other children perished.

Mr. Beckwith, a State Highway Department laborer, was at home with the eight children when the fire started. He perished in an attempt to save other members of the family. Mrs. Beckwith and the three children have been promised support and funds for education for the next 10 years by the Red Cross.

* * *

Christmas Clubs

Six banks in Greater Hartford announced that the total of their Christmas Club deposits, to be mailed the first week in December, will reach a new high mark, $1,165,000, to be distributed to 30,508 depositors. The sum is about 5 per cent higher than a year ago.

* * *

Emergency Ends

Col. Thomas Hewes, State Relief Co-ordinator named by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross after the September hurricane, reported to the Governor that his work was completed and asked for his discharge. Colonel Hewes reported that his office handled more than 8,000 inquiries about relief, loan funds, and similar matters. The State Rehabilitation Committee appointed by the Governor to lay plans for permanent rehabilitation measures, will take over Colonel Hewes' work.

* * *

Added Storm Loss

Salt spray carried 45 miles inland by the hurricane has damaged trees all along the coastal region of Connecticut, reported Albert E. Moss, Professor of Forestry at Connecticut State College. The salt spray, he said, had the same effect on vegetation as "dumping an ice cream freezer on the lawn."

Tax Amendment Defeated in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10—Failure of New Hampshire voters to approve but one of the four proposed amendments to the State Constitution as submitted to them at Tuesday's election may lead to another session of the State Constitutional Convention. This situation arises chiefly from the decided voter disapproval of the proposed tax amendment as submitted to them.

The single proposed amendment receiving the necessary two-thirds vote was that which will prevent diversion of motor vehicle revenue.

The Republican party will have complete control of State government. Only six of the 24 State Senate seats will be filled by Democrats and five of the six members of the Governor's Executive Council will be Republicans.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy enjoyed a good average with the Legislature of two years, 26 out of 28 pieces of administration - sponsored legislation receiving approval.

Every city in the State continued a "wet" policy with both the sale of beer and the operation of State liquor stores endorsed.

Change in this policy was left to the smaller communities. Hanover, the home of Dartmouth College, for instance, changed its stand of two years ago with regard to a State liquor store with 459 "No" votes against 362 affirmative votes. The sale of beer will be continued in that town with a favorable vote of 599 to 255 in this respect.

New German Consul Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Scholz, first Secretary of the German Embassy, has been transferred to Boston, Mass., as Consul.

Amusements

BOSTON

TONIGHT at 8:30 | OPERA HOUSE
Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
Closing Sat. Eve. Tickets Now

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Sonja Henie
"MY LUCKY STAR"
Lanny Ross — Gloria Stuart
"THE LADY OBJECTS"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS — AIR CONDITIONED
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Tyrone Power ● Norma Shearer ● John Barrymore ● Robert Morley ● Anita Louise
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
Also MARCH OF TIME

NEW YORK CITY

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. CI. 6-9290
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in CODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30 $1.10 to $4.40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders. Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Thursday, Nov. 24

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-4363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75

EVGS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. 1 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.
Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS, MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE, HENRY EDWARDS
BY JAMES 44th St. W. of B'way LAc. 4-

Taxi Issue Put Up to Council By State Vote

The drive of the independent taxicab operators to force elimination of special taxi stands, restricted to the use of one company, in Boston shifted to the Boston City Council today.

Backed by a majority of 155,290 votes to 95,848 on the referendum calling for the abolition of special stands, the independents faced the necessity of obtaining approval by the City Council before they may obtain final victory. The independents thus are preparing to petition the Council for this approval.

The action of the latter body probably will not come until late December, inasmuch as the law provides that the Council action may be taken 30 days after the Secretary of State certifies the referendum result.

Operators Confident

Abraham Miller, President of the victorious Independent Taxicab Operators Association, today expressed complete confidence that the Council would follow the mandate of the Boston voters on the taxicab question. Some observers look for considerable delay, however, before a complete victory is obtained.

Although the vote on the taxi question is incomplete in the other cities and towns throughout the state, indications point to the elimination of special stands in numerous important communities. Thus upon approval of the City Council or Board of Selectmen of these communities all taxi stands will be thrown open to use by all taxicabs. Gone will be the present system under which hotels, railroads and other organizations may designate which taxi company they wish to have serve their patrons from stands in front of the establishments.

How Cities Voted

In Boston independent operators will be able to obtain business at such places as railroad stations, the major hotels, and all best locations, most of which are now under the control of one company.

Among the cities which voted for the elimination of special stands are: Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Malden, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Revere, Salem Somerville, Waltham, and Worcester. Those opposing the referendum included: Beverly, Brookline, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Newton, Westfield, and Winchester.

Betting Is Rebuked

On the referendum on continuation of pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing, the betting interests suffered sharp defeats in the four western counties of Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin, and in Worcester County. Only in Hampden did race tracks exist, the dog track in West Springfield and the horse track at Agawam. These must now be abandoned.

On the other hand, the betting supporters gained victories in Suffolk, Bristol, and Essex Counties by wide margins.

The results in the six remaining counties have not yet been obtained.

The victories in five counties provided considerable encouragement for the anti-gambling element among the voters, and undoubtedly will result in a renewed drive for State-wide referendum on betting repeal instead of the by-counties vote taken this year.

Biennial Sessions

Although returns are not yet complete regarding the referendum on biennial sessions, there is no doubt about the outcome. The legislature henceforth will meet every two years instead of every year. Therefore, the 1939-40 General Court will meet in 1939, establish a two-year budget and prorogue. Unless special sessions are called, the legislature will not meet again until 1941.

The public opinion referendum on whether married women whose husbands are working should be allowed to occupy positions in public service, from partial returns in the 57 different districts in which it appeared on ballot showed a majority of "no" votes. The complete vote totals are not expected for several days.

Turkey Crop

North Carolina's 1938 turkey crop was estimated to be 10 per cent less than 1937, while that of Virginia, a sister state, was calculated to be 12 per cent greater.

Among the Prints Exhibited by WPA Art Project

WPA Federal Art Project

"After the Rain, North End Scene, Boston"

This is a lithograph by John W. Gregory, and a familiar scene to residents of that section of Boston.

"Quincy and Faneuil"

Two of Boston's historic buildings appear here in the form of an etching by Edward Liebing.

Work of Five Boston Artists Shown in WPA Art Exhibition

Five of the 50 etchings, lithographs and other prints chosen by the Graphic Arts Division of the WPA Federal Art Project for exhibition throughout the country this month are by Boston WPA artists.

The prints were chosen from 200 on display last month at the National Museum, Washington, and are being circulated among other museums and art centers from coast to coast. The Washington exhibition was the largest showing ever held of the work of the Graphic Arts Division.

Two of the Boston-made prints are: "After the Rain, North End Scene, Boston," a lithograph by John W. Gregory, and "Quincy and Faneuil," an etching by Edward Liebing. The other Boston artists honored in the traveling exhibit are: Samuel Green, Lawrence E. Kupferman and Julius Weiss.

The Massachusetts Federal Art Project today opened a special Armistice Day exhibition in the YD Club at 200 Huntington Avenue. Work of a number of veterans now employed by the project is shown. The exhibit is to be open from 1 to 5 p. m. today, tomorrow and Saturday.

Cattle Expert From Britain To Judge Entries at Chicago

William J. Cumber, British stockman of Theale, Berkshire, is a passenger on the Cunard White Star liner Laconia due at Boston next Sunday, coming here to be the only judge from overseas at the international cattle show at Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Mr. Cumber is to select the grand champion steer in the new International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards, during the thirty-ninth annual and largest showing of pure-bred and market stock on the North American continent.

A total of 46 men and one woman, coming from 17 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and England, are to serve as judges of the 14,000 head of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The sole woman judge is Mrs. William C. Cox of Cohasset, Mass.

Mr. Cumber's first duty at the show will be the judging of the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest steers, a feature of the opening day in which farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20, will exhibit stock of their own raising. Mr. Cumber is a member of the Council of Agriculture for England and of the council of the Smithfield Club.

Bradford Elected District Attorney By Large Margin

Robert F. Bradford (R), of Cambridge, defeated his Democratic opponent, Joseph V. Carroll for District Attorney of Middlesex County. Mr. Bradford, complete returns disclosed, piled up a huge vote against Mr. Carroll, who was supported by Warren L. Bishop, present Republican District Attorney in the County, who, defeated by Mr. Bradford in the primaries, deserted the Republican platform to throw his support to Mr. Carroll, the Democrat.

All seven remaining District Attorneys were re-elected. The complete official list follows:

Suffolk District
*William J. Foley, Boston (D).
Eastern District
*Hugh A. Cregg, Methuen (R).
Middle District
*Owen A. Hoban, Gardner (R).
Southern District
*William C. Crossley, Fall River (R).
Southeastern District
*Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley (R).
Northern District
Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge (R).
Northwestern District
*John W. Heselton, Deerfield (R).
Western District
*Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield (D).

*Re-elected.

U. S. Farm Exports

U. S. exports of farm products in the past 16 years has averaged $1,320,000,000 annually, and since 1929 have fallen 35 per cent below the 16-year average.

Wragg and Dowd Sheriff Winners

President of the Senate, Samuel H. Wragg, (R.), of Needham, was elected Sheriff of Norfolk County and City Councilor John F. Dowd, (D.), of Boston was elected Sheriff of Suffolk County, complete returns on Sheriff elections from Massachusetts' 14 counties showed today.

Those elected or re-elected are as follows:

Barnstable County
*Lauchlan M. Crocker, Barnstable (R).
Berkshire County
†James Bruce McIntyre, Pittafield (R).
Bristol County
Patrick H. Dupuis, New Bedford (R).
Dukes County
†Thomas A. Dexter, Edgartown (R).
Essex County
*Frank E. Raymond, Salem (R).
Franklin County
†Michael W. Carroll, Erving (R).
Hampden County
†David J. Manning, Springfield (R) (D).
Hampshire County
†Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton (D) (R).
Middlesex County
*Joseph M. McElroy, Cambridge, (R).
Nantucket County
Nelson O. Dunham, Nantucket (R).
Norfolk County
Samuel H. Wragg, Needham (R).
Plymouth County
Charles H. Robbins, Plymouth (R).
Suffolk County
John F. Dowd, Boston (D).
Worcester County
*H. Oscar Rocheleau, Worcester (D).

*Re-elected.
†Unopposed.

Consolidated Gas Issues New Rates

Continuing its effort to obtain revision in rates, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has filed with the State Department of Public Utilities a new schedule of general rates for domestic and commercial use of its product.

A rate schedule filed on Jan. 15 of this year was disallowed by the Utilities Department in July on the ground that, since it contained gross and net rates, it provided for a charge "as or in the nature of a penalty." The department stated then, however, that no decision had been made on the "merits" of the case.

The technical difficulty on which the July decision was based is removed from the new schedule, according to E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, by the omission of gross rates.

The proposed rates are 60 cents for the first 100 cubic feet used in a month, 20 cents per 100 cubic feet for the next 600, 10 cents per 100 for the next 800, 8 cents per 100 for the next 23,500, 7½ cents per 100 for the next 75,000 and 6 cents per 100 for all over 100,000.

The present schedule provides for 10 cents for the first 100 cubic feet; 10 cents per 100 for the next 99,900, and 8 cents per 100 for all over 100,000 cubic feet, with a minimum bill of $7 for any 12-month period.

Mrs. Crawford First Connecticut Secretary

WESTPORT, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, chosen Secretary of State in the Republican election day sweep of Connecticut, became today the first woman ever elected to high public office in this State.

Three Judicial Appointments Made by Hurley

Two major and one minor judicial appointments were made by Gov. Charles F. Hurley at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council.

Senator Walter L. Considine (D) of New Bedford, was named Justice of the Third Bristol District Court in place of the late Judge James P. Doran; Harry K. Stone, of Brockton was appointed as Judge of Probate and Insolvency in Plymouth County to succeed the late Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Golda R. Walters was nominated as Special Justice of the First Northern Middlesex District Court in place of the late Judge John M. Maloney.

Senator Considine, who has served in the upper Branch of the Legislature for the past four years, was one of Governor Hurley's stanchest supporters. A promise from the Governor that he would be given a judgeship was one of the reasons he failed to seek re-election.

The nomination of Attorney Stone resulted in the surprise withdrawal by Governor Hurley of the nomination of Lawrence J. Crowley, former Mayor of Brockton, which has been before the Council for nearly 18 months. Mr. Crowley's nomination was strongly opposed by Councillor Joseph B. Grossman, of Quincy and Councillor Edgar S. Lindsay of Brockton.

Mr. Stone is a member of the law firm of the late Judge Chamberlain whom he is appointed to succeed. He is also a relative of Council Edgar S. man and an intimate friend of Councillor Lindsay.

Mrs. Walters is a Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and is the youngest woman lawyer ever to have won a case in the Supreme Court. She is the first woman ever nominated by the Democratic party for the House of Representatives.

On a voice vote, the council confirmed the appointment of Attorney James A. Delay, to the position of Special Justice of the Roxbury District Court. Judge Delay succeeds, Frankland W. Miles who was recently appointed to succeed Judge Albert F. Hayden, resigned, of the Roxbury District Court. The Council also approved the nomination of Charles F. Gadsby, Governor Hurley's personal attorney, to be presiding justice of the Somerville District Court.

Autumn Flower Show Is Opened

(Continued from Page 9)

billowy petals, are the fragile, pastel-shaded tropical specimens and the large collection of gourds.

A Mexican market place is the unusual setting for this last class, which presents gourds from distant sections of the world. The Mexican market place occupies an entire room.

A crèche placed at the entrance to the exhibition creates a holiday atmosphere. This is heightened by the fragrant Christmas wreaths, garlands and gift baskets, all of which call attention to the proximity of the holiday season.

Apartment dwellers have an opportunity to see collections of plants that will stand the adverse conditions of city homes and which may be grown during the winter months. These specimens include both foliage and flowering plants in endless variety. Orchids and other rare tropical plants are included.

Prominent exhibitors include Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Boston; the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston; Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Brookline; Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, mother of the Governor-elect; Mrs. C. G. Mixter, Brookline; Mrs. E. P. Charlton, Westport Harbor; Mr. Ernest Logee of Danielson, Conn.; Ernest Borowski of Norwood; and the New England Gourd Society.

Brandeis Portrait Will Be Unveiled

A portrait of Mr. Justice Brandeis, who graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1877, will be unveiled next Monday afternoon at five o'clock in the court room of Langdell Hall of that school.

The portrait was executed by Eben F. Comins of Washington, D. C., who wa scommissioned by a group of friends of the justice—most of them Harvard Law School alumni.

Chief speaker at the unveiling ceremony will be Charles C. Burlingham, former President of the New York Bar Association.

New Hampshire Picks Chief Among Its Potato Champions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 10—New Hampshire has just picked its champion potato growers for 1938, and the Town of Derry is marking the planting of the first potatoes raised in this country.

A relief sculpture panel marking the potato planting more than two centuries ago by Scotch-Irish settlers in what was then Londonderry has been placed over the entrance to the postmaster's office in the new Derry Postoffice. The panel also points out that the culture of flax and the manufacture of linen in this country were introduced by these same pioneer settlers at Derry.

The panel executed by Vladimir Yoffe of New York City has three separate groups of figures, the first illustrating the planting of the first successfully raised potatoes in this country; the second group of figures illustrates the cultural development of the community; and the third group of figures shows the spinning of flax into linen.

Ralph Hammond of Colebrook takes the honor of being the champion potato grower of New Hampshire for the current year with a yield of 442 bushels to an acre for the three-acre section entered in the competition. George D. Peverly of Canterbury, President of the Merrimack County Farm Bureau, took second honors with a yield of 417 bushels to the acre. Third honors went to Earl Keach of Colebrook who had a yield of 390 bushels to an acre.

This year 64 potato growers entered the contest by placing three acres each under the observation of officials of the University of New Hampshire who judge the contest. Of these entries, only 20 had an average yield of 300 bushels or more to an acre entitling them to membership in the New Hampshire 300-Bushel Potato Club.

Maine Rich in Mussel Beds; Customers Not So Plentiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Casco Bay has some of the finest mussel beds to be found anywhere, yet oddly enough attempts to utilize them extensively have resulted in failure.

Mussels are among the most common shellfish, abundant on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as the coasts of Europe, yet little use has been made of them in Maine.

Occasionally some fisherman-farmer has raked up a few boatloads and distributed them over his fields as an effective fertilizer. They have been used intermittently as a bait for trawls anl long-lining, but there has been small demand for them as food. Yet pickled, steamed, roasted or fried, the common mussel, Mytilus edulis, is tasty.

Failure to eat mussels as freely as clams seems to be one of those prejudices Americans show except to certain long-tried species of sea food. The Bureau of Fisheries believes it is because the early Indians for some reason avoided them while they devoured clams and oysters, a practice that has continued all through the years.

Shipments to New York

Four winters ago Fred H. Snow of Pine Point, Maine's largest handler of clams shucked and in the shell, was strolling through Fulton Market in New York, looking at the various species of fish offered for sale. He paused before a barrel of New Jersey mussels.

"Here, if you can sell that kind of mussel," he volunteered, "let me send some of the Casco Bay variety." The dealer was interested. "Go ahead and send me a barrel or two," was his response. "I'll see what they are like." So Mr. Snow began shipping them at the rate of 100 or so barrels a week to the metropolitan markets. Most of them came from Harpswell, Orrs and Bailey Islands.

Then after two years the demand fell off until today very few Maine mussels are being shipped to New York. Inquiry as to the reason brought simply a statement that "we are getting mussels nearer home now."

Mussel Beds Grow

Disappearance of the eel grass which experts say accounts for the disappearance of the smelts, crabs, and even lobsters from near-shore points, has reacted favorably on the mussel beds. Where three or four years ago there was thick eel grass, millions of the shellfish are now coming in. These are as yet too small for market, but are so prolific and so rapid in growth that in another year they should be of edible size.

In Europe the demand for mussels as food and as bait is so great that mussel culture is practiced on a large scale. Two methods of cultivation are followed, one the "Buchot" system or French method, the other the bed system or British method. The French way of cultivation dates back to 1035. It was invented by an Irishman named Walton who was the sole survivor of a shipwreck in the Bay of Aiguillon near the village of Esnandes. The French fishermen up to then had been able to make but a scanty living from the sea.

By his ingenuity Walton was able to give them a system of mussel culture which has endured to this day and at present supports several thousand inhabitants of that region. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the village of Esnandes alone marketed 215,253 bushels of mussels in a season, and the total number cultivated on the French coast was estimated at 500,000 bushels.

Consumed in London

An enormous quantity of mussels are consumed annually in London and other English cities. More than 10,000 tons are credited each year to London. Quantities also are used as bait by the long-line fishermen. So great was the demand for mussels for bait that they were imported from the Netherlands where cultivation has been carried on to a very large extent. The Netherlanders export very largely to Scotland.

Mussels are much easier to gather than clams or quohogs as they are merely raked up from their beds at low water. Generally the fishermen received about $1 a barrel for them.

For many years Casco Bay fishermen have taken home mussels for their own table. Somehow, however, the general public has shown little interest in this wholesome food. They are at their best all through the fall, winter, and early spring months. Casco Bay as well as most of the Maine coast has a practically inexhaustivle supply of them.

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Terriers Aim to Give Boston College a Tussle—Skaters to Perform—Budge Signs

B. U. Hopes High for an Upset Victory Over Eagles Tomorrow

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From an "on the paper" analysis Boston University hasn't a chance against its old rival Boston College when these two meet tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park.

As they went through a four-hour practice session that wound up preparations for the Armistice Day clash yesterday, heads and hopes were high. Past defeats have been forgotten and the boys are going into tomorrow's game just as though they were protecting an undefeated record.

Not Concerned

"You never saw anything like it," Pat Hanley said. "The boys don't seem to be concerned over the fact that they are meeting one of the best teams Boston College has had in many years. Their one concern is to master their assignments and to finish the season with the best possible showing."

Boston University will be able to field a fairly good first eleven against the Eagles. While the loss of Irwin Kopecky, one of the Terriers' best tackles, has weakened this position and the possibility that Solly Nechtem may only see part time service, Hanley will have his team near full strength.

Nechtem has been a disappointment this year. For the past two seasons this Chelsea flash has been the key man on the Terrier attack. His running, kicking, and passing left little to be desired. This year he was expected to reach his peak. But he has not come anywhere near it.

Nechtem has played only 20 minutes of varsity football this season. Minor injuries have handicapped him to some extent. When he has been in there he hasn't played with his usual dash. Hanley is not certain that Nechtem will start tomorrow. "If he can convince me that he really wants to play," Pat said, "I'll probably start him."

B. U.'s starting line will have Capt. Johnny Walker at center with Charlie Cremens and Chet Smith at the guard posts; Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannoti, tackles; and Jim McDonald and Ken Skoropowski, ends. The backfield will consist of George Ratcliffe at fullback; Russ Lawry at right half; Crompton, quarterback; and either Nechtem or Bob Leahy at left half.

Sophomores to Start

Reports out of the Eagles' camp are that Coach Gil Dobie will start a group of sophomores against the Terriers. Gene Goodreault, who showed so brilliantly against Indiana last week, will start at end. Henry Toczylowski at quarter, Chet Gladchuk at center, Joe Manzo at left tackle, and George Kerr at left guard.

B. C.'s backfield stars, Charlie O'Rourke and Fella Gintoff, are bound to see plenty of action. Both are capable forward passers. Gintoff also excells in punting, getting off some zooming kicks against Indiana.

The Eagles will be out tomorrow to avenge for that 13-to-6 beating they got so unexpectedly last year from the B. U. gridsters.

The Terrier's captain, Walker, has yet to play on a B. U. varsity team that has lost to B. C. In his sophomore year his team held the Dobie men to a scoreless tie and last year's results have already been mentioned.

B. U.'s big job tomorrow is to stop those B. C. backs before they cross the line of scrimmage and to break up the Eagles well-designed passing attack as put on by either O'Rourke or Gintoff.

Scotland Defeats Wales to Advance In Soccer Series

EDINBURGH, Nov. 10 (CP)—Scotland made a determined bid for the international soccer title by defeating Wales 3 to 2 in a thrilling tussle in the Scottish capital yesterday. Victory over England in the final match of the series April 15 would give the Scots the honor for the first time since 1936.

The selectors came in for a lot of criticism by choosing a team in which Celtic had only one representative and Rangers none at all. Six Anglo-Scots were included in the eleven which delighted a crowd of 55,000 by playing football of a high standard.

Coming after a 2-to-0 triumph over Ireland last month the victory was notable because the Scots had not beaten Wales since 1934. A few weeks ago the Welshmen overcame England 4 to 2.

Scotland and Wales have met 59 times since the inauguration of the series in 1876. The Northerners have been successful in 37 matches, Wales winning 10. Twelve contests have been drawn. Last year at Cardiff the home team won 2 to 1.

While its rivals were battling here, England entertained a Norwegian eleven at Newcastle in an encounter that does not figure in the international tournament. Scoring all their goals in the first half, the Englishmen won 4 to 0.

Scotland's experimental squad dominated two-thirds of the game with Wales. The visitors brought a crack forward line that included three of Arsenal's high-priced stars, but, poorly fed by its harassed halfbacks, the vanguard's efforts were of the sporadic variety and usually feel to pieces on a rock-like defense.

W. R. John's masterly display in the Welsh goal was a feature of the game. The Swansea Town custodian made many spectacular saves and but for him, the Scottish score would have been heavier.

New Brown Hockey Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11—Arthur J. Lesieur, Les Canadiens and Rhode Island Reds star hockey defenseman, will coach the Brown varsity hockey team. He will succeed T. W. Taylor, Acting Director of Athletics, whose duties as Acting Director of Brown Athletics necessitate his withdrawal from the coaching field. Lesieur will take charge of the Brown squad at once, and will inaugurate practice within a few days.

Hub Appearance First in America

Skate Carnival Opening Season At Arena Tonight

Boston officially greets the winter season tonight at the Boston Arena; the occasion being an "open house" conducted by the Hub's new skating club, The Figure Skating Club, assisted by the Newton Figure Skating Club. There will be a grand get-together of prominent figure skaters. Exhibitions of fancy and figure skating and dance numbers will be given by club members and guest stars.

The program lists general skating and general ice dancing, with the club members and guests participating. Interspersed will be exhibitions by Polly Blodgett, who captivated the skating fans of London, during the past summer season; by Miss Roberta Jenks of Providence, one of America's prominent figure skating stars; and by that little star from the other side of the Atlantic, 13-year-old Hazel Franklin, of Bournemouth, England.

While the new club's opening night naturally will attract those with a particular interest in active skating, the presence of Miss Franklin assures the spectators of something new. Incidentally the proceeds from the small charge for admission go entirely to the Old Colony Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Recent winners of dance championships at Lake Placid, Miss Ethel Gallagher of Dorchester, and Paul Harrington of Melrose, who won the junior division, and F. Ashton Parmenter, of Brockton, senior title winner, are others who will give exhibitions of their skill and grace on skates.

Hazel Franklin of England

Youthful figure skater, who will appear at "Opening Night" of Boston's new skating organization, The Figure Skating Club, at Boston Arena, this evening. Miss Franklin has been proclaimed the greatest juvenile skater of all time by her instructor, Howard Nicholson of London, who taught Sonja Henie and Daphne Walker, world-famous stars.

American Olympic Committee To Act on Invitation Dec. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A special meeting of the American Olympic Committee has been called for Dec. 5 for the purpose of acting upon the invitation received yesterday from Johan William Rangell, president of the Organizing Committee for the XIIth Olympic Games which are to be held in 1940. The meeting will be held at the home of the New York Athletic Club. In addition to acting upon the invitation the A. O. C. will devote some time to making plans for the coming event.

It was announced that the opening ceremonies of the games will take place at Helsinki, Finland, July 20, 1940, and that the games will close Aug. 4. The invitation reads as follows:

The International Olympic Committee having chosen the town of Helsinki as the place for the celebration of the thirteenth Olympiad, the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games of 1940 has the honor to invite you to take part in the competitions and celebrations, which will take place on this occasion at Helsinki from the 20th July to the 4th August, 1940.

Johan William Rangell,
The President of the Organizing Committee.

The first American entry for the games was received yesterday. Donna Fox of New York City, holder of the record for the course where the Olympic bobsled races are to be held, sent in his entry for the American tryouts which are to be held at Lake Placid, Feb. 10 to 13, 1939.

Fox, captain of the No. 1 American team that went to the 1936 Olympics in Germany, was prevented from competing by an injury sustained by a spill in a practice spin before the meet.

Fox's entry preceded him to the United States. For he is scheduled to arrive today on the S. S. Washington from a tour of Europe with an American weight-lifting team of which he is manager.

Fox holds the course record for the famous bobrun at St. Moritz, Switzerland, where the 1940 Winter Olympics are to be held.

In sending his entry to the American Olympic Committee, Fox announced he is reconstructing both his two-man and four-man bobsleds. Steering gear and runners both will be changed in the hope of gaining greater speed and also greater safety.

Fox stated his four-man team will be the same as that which invaded Europe for the world championships in 1938. It will consist of Bill Dupree of Saranac Lake, Clifford Gray of Hollywood, California, and "No Brakes" Jimmy Bickford of Lake Placid.

College Football Is Not The Show It Used to Be

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Though it still gets a lot of folks out in the fresh air on Saturdays, college football is not the show it used to be, back when punters were celebrated in proportion to the distance they could propel a ball, and when "iron men" elevens trod the gridirons.

Introduction of the lateral pass, an inoffensive weapon at best, has not compensated for the thrill the crowd got up to a few seasons ago when a kick spiraled 60-70 yards down the field and settled into the arms of a scampering safety man.

Under the new scheme, when four out of five punts go tumbling out of bounds, few teams even bother to plant their shiftiest openfield runner in the safety position. It is more scientific football, but the spectators got a bigger $4.40 worth when the kicks went a mile high and the receiver came weaving back up the field.

Enormous Squads

Veteran players of a dozen years ago complain that the enormous squads of good men boasted by the leading teams today have taken something personal out of the game. One of them was saying the other day:

"It used to be that a team with 15 really good men could go through a hard schedule and win most of its games. You got to know the individual players by sight—even the linemen. The Brown University team of 1926 played through the season without a substitution. Think what would have happened to that bunch of boys if they had tried to play today's Notre Dame squad, for instance."

There isn't much use thinking about it. They might have fought the Irish Legion off for a half, but they would have been so spent by that time from meeting waves of new players that they wouldn't have taken much interest in the final two periods. Army used up over 30 players in a futile effort to stem Notre Dame's relentless rush.

Rated strictly off its first team, Columbia probably has one of the country's top elevens this season. It has in Sid Luckman a truly fine quarterback. It has everything, in fact, except replacements and an ability to beat any important team. Pittsburgh, of course, is the most tragic example of a great 11-man team's inability to last through a modern big-time schedule.

Talk Setting Limit

Ever and anon there is agitation to establish a football player limit, to restrict each team to the use of, say, 22 men in the course of a game. But nothing will ever come of it, because the big school has found it is both easier and safer to win with numbers than to gamble that it can put together one all-conquering eleven.

Not again will the country have an opportunity to get excited about a colorful outfit like the team from little Center College, which set the woods afire back in the early 20's. Great as Bo McMillin and his fellow Colonels might have been, they wouldn't be able to dent the hides of today's behemoths.

Getting back to the new idea in punting, it was originated, perfected and taught by the late Leroy Mills, and undoubtedly was an important contribution to the game. It reduces the chances of injury to the receivers of kicks, if nothing else, but it still robs the spectator of his thrills.

No matter how much he is "educated" about how to watch a football game, the fan still sits in a cold stadium in the happy expectation of seeing a swift runner catch the ball and scat. His appreciation of the gilt-edged play of the linemen is scant.

Hockey Briefs

Bruins continue to practice without Eddie Shore. The big fellow has not signed yet and it looks as if the team will face Amerks Sunday night with Johnny Crawford holding down the veteran's post. Milton Schmidt, center of the Dumart-Bauer line, is still resting from a back injury, but will be ready to go in the New York game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Litchman, former Bruin defenseman and assistant to Art Ross and now manager of Springfield, visited the Boston practice session yesterday and then repaired for attention to an illness which may keep him out of action for a while.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston manager is thoroughly sold on the new third line of Hill, McReavy, and Conacher. He predicts a great future ahead of these youngsters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Conny Smythe has picked the Rangers to lead the league, Boston to finish second, Chicago third, and his own Maple Leafs to take the fourth place. His selection seems sound enough unless those Canadiens edge out the Leafs for fourth. Six teams enter the play-offs, but the higher a team finishes in the regular standing, the more money per player.

♪ ♪ ♪

Only one game is scheduled for tonight. The Amerks play the Red Wings at Detroit. Both teams are off to a poor start, the Wings losing to the Bruins 4-1 and the Amerks losing to the Black Hawks 6-1.

♪ ♪ ♪

The outstanding team in hockey seems to be the Philadelphia Ramblers in the International-American League. The Ranger "farm" team has won three games, beating Providence, 7-2, New Haven, 10-3, and last night they trounced the Springfield Indians, 9 to 2. Apparently the Ramblers are going to out-class the eastern division of the circuit.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympics, besides the able coaching of Hago Harrington, are receiving valuable defensive pointers from Eddie Shore as they prepare for week-end games with Lachine at the Boston Garden. The Olympics will need all of these pointers for it will be up to the Boston defense to stop that fast first line of the visitors. Tag Millar-Maurice Bastien-Gil James are considered one of the flashiest lines in Quebec and showed their speed in a decisive manner against the Olympics last Sunday when they won, 3 to 2.

McCorry Released as Manager

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Official release of Bill McCorry as manager of the Albany Eastern League Baseball Club was announced last night by Tom McCaffrey, club president. McCorry had been vice-president and field-manager of the Albany Senators since the present club was organized nearly two years ago. He will continue as its vice-president, however.

Budge Accepts Tennis Terms For Pro Tour

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Walter L. Pate, Captain of the United States Davis Cup Tennis Team, today announced that Don Budge would turn professional and go on tour for Jack Harris.

Budge accepted Harris' offer of a flat guarantee of $75,000, $25,000 of which he received yesterday. He will be paid another $25,000 on March 1, and the remaining third when his tour ends.

However, the Oakland, Calif., star also has the privilege of taking a percentage of the gate if the percentage should come to more than $75,000. Harris said Budge had been holding out for $100,000 and that was what had delayed the often-rumored announcement of his turning professional.

Budge's tour will open Jan. 3 in Madison Square Garden against Ellsworth Vines, and will include about 50 matches all over the country. Accompanying the two will be Bruce Barnes and Dick Skeen.

Budge, who this year became the first player in history to win the world's four major tennis titles—Australian, French, Wimbledon, and American in that order—in one season, turned pro "with the best wishes of the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association," Pate said.

It had been felt for some time that Budge, star of the 1937 United States Davis Cup team which regained the trophy after a 10-year absence and of the 1938 team which successfully defended it, would accept Harris' offer. The illness of his father, requiring attention, made it essential for the Californian to realize as quickly as possible on his reputation.

Vines, his opponent on the tour, left recently on a playing tour of Central America with Fred Perry.

Budge, present at the meeting together with Pate and U. S. L. T. A. President Holcombe Ward, said he would "play professional tennis for not more than three years and then go into some sort of business."

"I hated to turn pro," Don added. "I would have liked to play amateur tennis for the rest of my life. But because of my parents and my obligations it was necessary to accept this offer."

Pate explained that Budge had thought the matter over for a long time before deciding he had to turn pro because of the obligations he had to shoulder.

Ward, who indicated that Budge was making his move with the U. S. L. T. A.'s blessing, also said that it would not affect the Oakland (Calif.) star's ranking for 1938, and that he will be placed at No. 1 in the nation's first 10.

Industrial Hockey League Under Way

Five of the six teams which will make up the new Industrial Amateur Hockey League, sponsored by the N. E. A. A. U., have already been selected and several other teams are being considered for the remaining berth.

Already chosen as members of this new circuit which will be conducted along similar lines of the Commercial League which held forth the last three years, are Spaulding Moss, a member of the defunct Commercial loop; Hyde Shoe of Cambridge; Heggie Steel of Walpole; the "Ninety-Seven" Club of Boston; and the Telephone A. C. representing the New England Telephone Company.

The opening date of the new league is Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the Boston Garden. No schedule has been arranged as yet but just as soon as the sixth sextet is selected, the managers of the respective organizations will be called into conference to draw for the opening game opponents and the rest of the slate will be made up from thereon.

Junior Hockey Sextet to Make Ice Debut Against Hyde Shoe on Sunday

The Junior Olympics, Boston's newest hockey team, composed of former all-scholastic stars, makes its debut Sunday afternoon at the Boston Garden. The new outfit will cross sticks with Hyde Shoe sextet of Cambridge, following the Provincial League tilt between the Boston Olympics and Lachine.

The purpose of the "baby" organization is to develop future members for the senior team. The "Juniors" have been working out now for some three weeks with the squad having been selected from more than 200 candidates. Included on the roster are names familiar in scholastic hockey circles and sure to be well-known to the amateur hockey followers in the next few years.

The Junior Olympics first line has two members of last year's Hebron forward trio, Frank Walsh of Walpole, left wing, and Starr Owen, Arlington, right wing. Centering for them is Joie Lax of Arlington, younger brother of Johnny of the senior club. Another wave has three former Melrose stalwarts, Gil Priestly, Frank Sullivan, and Mil Smith. A third line has the Waltham "twins," Art Shaughnessy and Don Harvey, teamed with Al Boudreau of Cambridge. Shaughnessy led the Bay State League in scoring the past two years.

An all-star defense is assured with such rugged individuals as Charlie Wolejko, Bob Hall, George Dixon, Wally Boudreau, Charlie Arra, and Ernie McLeod vieing for the four regular posts. Wolejko and Hall, who formed an impregnable rear-guard for the Rindge Tech outfit last winter, currently rank as the first trio with the hard-hitting Dixon of Medford, Boudreau of Cambridge-Latin, and Arra of Needham battling it out for the remaining two berths.

In goal the battle has narrowed down to two of the best net minders the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League has produced in years, Johnny Meoli, Medford, and Art Donaghey, Stoneham. These two will share the opening assignment Sunday.

The Junior Olympics have no easy contest for their debut. The Hyde Shoe outfit will send out such puck-chasers as Ray Chaisson and Bob Mee of Hebron, via Cambridge Latin and Arlington; Al Dumond and Ralph Powers, Rindge Tech; Jim Boudreau, "Skinny" Briand, and Oscar Robillard, Cambridge-Latin; and Larry Houle and "Chuck" Nadeau, ex-members of the North Cambridge Hockey Club.

New Track President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11—Thomas W. Taylor, Acting Director of Athletics at Brown has been elected president of the New England Intercollegiate track and field association to succeed the late Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, Brown's veteran Athletic Director. Carl Lundholm, Acting Director of Athletics at University of New Hampshire, is the vice-president to succeed William H. Cowell of New Hampshire, who is ill. Taylor, Lundholm, H. S. DeGroat of Springfield and C. P. Houston of Tufts were named to represent the New England Intercollegiate Association at the National A. A. U. convention at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Universal Rules

Where the same sports are played by the different nations of the world, and especially where teams or individuals meet in international competition in such sports, it is always best that the same rules should prevail in all of the countries. It is also most desirable that the implements used in those sports should be of uniform make, so that when the competitors from the various countries come together in friendly rivalry, one or the other may not be handicapped in any way by having to follow rules which they are not used to playing under or playing with implements which are different from those which they are accustomed to use in their own country. Although there has been a distinct move toward overcoming these differences which have existed in many of the international sports, there is still much that can be done to decrease such handicaps in the future. With big world's fairs being held in New York and California during the coming year and the Olympic Games taking place the next year, it would seem as if now would be a good time for those who control the various sports in the different nations of the world to get together and standardize everything connected with their respective games.

Wide World
Archie M. Reid
President U. S. G. A.

The 14-Club Rule

That the organizations controlling sport in different countries can agree to changes in the fundamentals of a game has been proven more than once, the latest example being the adoption of the 14-club rule by the Royal & Ancient Golf Club, which is the ruling body for that great international sport in Great Britain. It will be recalled that the United States Golf Association put that rule into effect the first of this year. At the time there was considerable question as to whether the R. & A. would ever accept it, and some of the leaders in American golf believed that the U. S. G. A. should not adopt it unless the British rule-makers agreed to it. But they did, and now both of the great golf-playing nations of the world are under the same rule.

To Change the Ball

And now the R. & A. is considering the subject of changing the ball, with a view to reducing the distance that it can be driven. Before it does this, however, it plans to consult with the U. S. G. A. At the present time there is a difference in the ball which is used in the two countries, that in the United States being larger. This sized ball has been proposed to the R. & A.; but the strong winds which prevail so often on British courses would have a serious effect on a golfer's control when driving such a ball. It has also been proposed that they go back to the old "gutty" ball; but we do not believe such a move would ever be satisfactory. As in baseball, the golfer likes to get away a long drive, and, while it might be all right to reduce the distance which the present-day ball can be driven, it would not be at all acceptable to cut it down as much as would result from the use of the "gutty." No doubt the manufacturers can find a way of reducing the distance the ball can be driven without making any radical change in its present form, and when the R. & A. meets the U. S. G. A. to discuss the subject, it is to be hoped that the result will be the making of a standard ball which both countries will adopt. And at the same time let the representatives of the two organizations standardize all their rules and equipment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sport Shavings Here and There

When it comes to holding baseball managerial positions, Hornsby must have something of a record with three in the National League, one in the American, one in the Southern Association, and now one in the International. . . . It is rumored that Bernie Bierman, University of Minnesota coach, is going to take a California position. He has coached the Gophers for seven years. . . . Harvard's freshman football captain is the son of Arthur T. Lyman '16, who was a championship shot-putter in his college days. . . . They can't say that Connie Mack's plan of vacations with pay for baseball players is not a novel idea. . . . Russ Allen, captain of the Harvard varsity football team of 1937 and a defense man on the Crimson varsity hockey team, is with the Boston Olympics this year. . . . Big as it was that 26-to-26 tie score between Boston College and Temple was not a record tie score, as Dartmouth and Yale played to a 33-to-33 tie score in 1931. . . . With 10 of this year's starting eleven graduating next June, Jock Sutherland is going to have some job selecting next year's Pitt eleven.

Harvard Holds Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—Harvard is still holding undisputed possession of the leadership of the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League, according to the new tabulations by T. W. Taylor of Brown, Secretary Treasurer of the League. Williams and Yale are tied for second place and Wesleyan is in fourth place. The standing:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
Harvard	6	0	0	12
Williams	4	1	0	8
Yale	4	1	0	8
Wesleyan	5	2	0	10
Dartmouth	4	2	0	8
Springfield	2	1	1	5
Amherst	3	2	0	6
Mass. State	2	2	1	5
Brown	1	2	0	2
Conn. State	0	3	0	0
M. I. T.	0	4	0	0
Tufts	0	4	0	0
Trinity	0	4	0	0

Game Ends in Draw

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, of Cuba, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of France, finished their adjourned second-round game in the A. V. R. O. international chess tournament in a draw yesterday after 48 moves. Capablanca, former world champion, suggested the draw and Alekhine, present titleholder, accepted. Reuben Fine, of New York, continues to lead in the standing.

Husky Gridsters In Final Contest

Northeastern University closes its 1938 football season at East Orange, N. J., tomorrow afternoon against the Vikings of Upsala College.

The Huskies are rated on even terms with the home team, since Northeastern has its first backfield intact for the first time in more than a month.

According to present plans, Coach Jimmy Dunn will start a backfield that includes Capt. Jim Connolly, triple threat; Foxy Flumere, ace pass-receiver; Bill Little, star running-back; and Ken Harding, outstanding blocker on the squad.

The game will mark the final varsity appearance of several Northeastern greats, including Connolly, Flumere, Little, Arnold Kaufman, Stan Rogers, and Andy Bierenbroodspot.

M. C. C. Eleven Wins

STRAND, South Africa, Nov. 10 (CP)—Outclassing an eleven representing Western Province Country districts, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team won the first match of its South African tour yesterday by an innings and 342 runs. The Springboks obtained totals of 140 and 107 in reply to the M. C. C.'s 589 runs for 8 wickets, declared.

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Authors Without Jackets

ACCORDING to the nearest dictionary available—which is merely a desk edition and consequently not the final word on the subject—a hobby is "something in which one takes extravagant interest." That might apply to golf, which is a moderately costly pastime. It clearly could cover private operation of an airplane. But it is hardly a fitting description for our sporadic pursuit of secondhand books, which rarely come to more than a dollar and more often to twenty-five or fifty cents.

Yet collecting odd volumes is a pleasant pastime, which deserves to be classed as a hobby, and in many respects it is a rewarding one. For one thing, there is about it an element of adventure that is attractive. You never can tell what you may find. It is quite different from acquiring the newest masterpieces. If you wish a current best-seller, you merely inform a clerk of your desire and the transaction is finished—except for the question of payment. It is about as much of an exploit as buying a pound of steak. For best-sellers are at least as common as beef, and perhaps a little more so.

BUT, WITH SECONDHAND books, the entire approach is different. There is a technique about it that should be observed, a rich tradition, built up by generations of impecunious scholars. Proprietors of secondhand shops, as a rule, are leisurely fellows and they expect their customers to exhibit a similar disregard for the pressure of daily affairs. They are downright offended if you do not poke about, dipping into this book and reading a few pages in that. Merely to glance at the titles seems to imply that the shelves are stocked with inferior writings, beneath your attention. Some shops, it must be confessed, have little that rises above the category of trash. But even there, you never can be sure. There may be a literary nugget in the next shelf to the right.

It was in such unprepossessing surroundings that we found a first-class, three-volume set of Boswell's "Johnson," with the pages still uncut. Neither the great lexicographer nor his biographer would have been pleased to know the company that they were keeping. It seemed only common courtesy to rescue them from such a plight. Many times since they have repaid by hours of companionship—for Boswell is not one to be skimmed through in a hurry—the small sum required for their ransom. It was in a similar shop that Milton, turned up in a slim but complete volume with facsimile copies of the original title pages of his works.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS READER—and readers can be as unscrupulous as anyone else—might acquire a liberal education at little expense by thumbing his way through secondhand shops If there is a royal road to learning, that method seems to come as close to it as any—with the prince posing as a literary pauper. An acquaintance of ours, who was an upright gentleman in other respects, cultivated his gift of rapid reading at the expense of countless booksellers in America and Europe. It was his practice to drop in upon his unsuspecting victims and run through the pages of half-a-dozen books, while he was looking for something that he apparently never found. But the dealers that he favored never seemed to object. Years later I came upon one of them in a distant city, who remembered him distinctly. "Yes," he said, as we discovered our mutual acquaintance, "he was an argumentative little man. He never bought much. But it always was pleasant to have him around." Not a businesslike attitude, perhaps, but it lends flavor to a commercial age.

Strangely enough, it is the classics—the authors that have endured for generations—that are the easiest to find and generally the cheapest to buy. It is refreshing to reflect that, like the air and sunshine, the best things in literature are available to all. There is, of course, a practical explanation. Many editions have been printed of the classics, and in small city apartments few people have room for them. It is taken for granted that the standard authors can always be borrowed from the public library. They can, but many of them wait for years before they are summoned from their shelves.

FOR THE SECONDHAND buyer, however, the real sport is not in picking up classics. That is too easy. No, to derive the greatest enjoyment from this shabby-genteel avocation it is well to have on your list some of the minor writers of their period, authors who never achieved wide recognition, but who had wit, charm, style, and substance.

There are more of them than might be supposed. One bookseller that I know maintains that the best writers never were published in large editions. Somerset Maugham would disagree with that. It is, indeed, too sweeping a generalization. It was prompted, undoubtedly, by the fact that this dealer specialized in such books. But he had enough of them on his shelves to lend color to his argument.

The books need not be rare in the professional collector's meaning of that term. They may not be first editions, though sometimes the first was the only edition to be printed. More commonly, they fall in that lesser classification that is known as "out of print."

They may have come to the attention of the buyer through casual recommendation, through references in other authors, or from general familiarity with the subject. But, whatever their background, it is well for the frequenter of old bookstalls to have a few of them in the back of his head. They lend point to bookish browsing. And proportionate to the elusiveness of the quarry is the satisfaction of discovery.

"THE CIRCLE," WHICH was one of the most popular of Maugham's plays, should have been comparatively easy to find in print. But for years it evaded us. When at last it was cornered, its dusty paper jacket looked as though it might have stood for a decade unmoved on the shelf that it occupied. Lafcadio Hearn is not too easily discovered. Perhaps those who are fortunate enough to possess his works are reluctant to part with them. But we came across a copy of "Kwaidan," just before a popular reprint edition was issued; and a few days later we found some of his collected newspaper writings in a lending library, where they may have been returned in exchange for Kenneth Roberts or John Marquand. Sean O'Casey's "The Silver Tassie" led us a lively chase. A. B. Walkley, for a substantial London critic, was about as easy to find as a four-leaf clover. And "A Hind Let Loose" was all that its title suggests for elusiveness.

Anyone can make up a list to suit himself. It is the personal appeal which the books may have that lends zest to the search. There need be no concern about the chase coming to an end too soon. The longer it is pursued, the wider the field becomes.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

November

STIFF leaves
Upon the oak,
Like patterned old brocade,
Fade into bronze and rustle as
They stir.

GRACE MANSFIELD

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"PINCIAN HILL": *A Water Color by Maurice Prendergast*

THIS water color was painted in Rome by a young American in 1898. Born in Newfoundland, Maurice Prendergast, at the age of two years, came to Boston to live. Later, like most American artists, he felt the desire to go to Europe for study and inspiration. He did many water colors of Venice and this one of Rome is typical of his earlier phase.

He loves to paint scenes in which there are many people, groups, crowds, processions, people on public squares, in parks, at the seaside. They populate his pictures and make them seem very social and cheerful. They do more, for they contribute the very substance of the design. We find that as the outlines of hats and billowy skirts and opened umbrellas and carriages and horses accumulate, they make up a dense and fluent and eventful pattern. Maurice Prendergast was as interested in pattern as he was in people. There are some who think that he used people only as a means of evolving a pattern.

This water color of the Pincian Hill in Rome shows another feature of his earlier style, the tendency toward a flat, allover pattern, the emphasis of line rather than form. In the last phase of his work, form became more prominent at the expense of line. We are reminded here of the Japanese prints which had come into favor in Paris in the later decades of the century. Note the zigzag of the road as it leads toward the right and then upward toward the left. Note the near-parallel lines of the trees and the tracery of branches. It all sums up to a full, dense pattern which might lend itself to needlework. Although the color of these earlier aquarelles is not keyed high and not too sensitively modulated, in subsequent years Maurice Prendergast's palette became notably articulate and subtle and dynamic.

Off the Hebrides

ON SUCH a lovely morning the adventure seemed full of promise and in a very short time we were conscious of being in a new world. It is difficult to explain how deep the meaning in these last words. Two elements composed it, I think: the first, the novelty of being on the ocean making anchorages we had never seen, assisted by small-scale charts we were unaccustomed to read, for the truth (as may have been gathered) was that neither of us knew anything about navigation or the handling of any craft beyond a row-boat; the second, the strangeness, the wonder, the beauty of the scene itself. We had both travelled in steamers and I still have a vivid memory of the mountains of North Africa rising out of the sea (with their suggestion of elephants and tropic jungles and hinterlands of burning sand), but never—and I had visited the Hebrides and traversed their length and breadth a few times—had natural features and atmospheric effects combined to make of the world, as far as the eye could reach, a place of such still enchantment that at moments its beauty was profoundly sad. . . .

Never in my wildest dreams had I imagined so perfect a day, so full of wonder. It was as if we were floating on a coloured bubble. There was that air of the intangible, the incredible. And at odd moments it did bring a feather of something to the throat.

We played games at trying to name the colours of our enchanted world, but it was a difficult game that tended to pass into long silences. Every now and again I rose to see that nothing was in our way, then subsided.—NEIL M. GUNN, in "Off in a Boat." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Road Down New Hampshire

The footstep of the evening on the wood
left a faint shape in leaves, and fiery light
diminished down the bark of pines. The proud
fox vanished through the mountainside of
night.

The road sloped west, the blue-vetch meadow
wore
the press of dew and all its weight of rust.
Eastward the darkness stepped upon a star
while I scuffed back into the slanting dust.

FRANCES FROST

Seeing God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO little children were playing outdoors one morning, when one of them stumbled and fell, seeming to hurt her knee badly. Sobbing, she limped into the house, where she was lifted gently onto her mother's lap. Although this four-year-old had not yet learned to read, she was able to recognize the word "God" wherever she saw it in print. So the mother opened a copy of the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and together a tiny finger and a larger one moved slowly down the first page.

No honest search for God is ever fruitless, and while outwardly the child was looking only for a printed word, still her instinctive conviction of the divine healing power which lies back of that word was quickly rewarded. The pain disappeared in a few minutes, and she returned happily to her play. When she was later telling her brother about the incident, she confessed frankly, "But while I was crying I couldn't see 'God.'"

Oh, tender truth! Can we of riper years and larger experience ever see God while tears of sorrow, disappointment, or anger blind us to the Father's presence? Can we ever truly understand God while we believe that He is far away and not available to us, or that He inflicts heaviness and pain upon us for some unaccountable reason?

They who seek the Father with an honest hope of finding Him must do so with happy hearts, as Christian Science points out. In his psalm of thanksgiving, David sang (I Chronicles 16:10), "Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord." This rejoicing, far from seeming unreasonable, becomes a spontaneous outpouring when we begin to realize the fact that God's man is not material or mortal, but is wholly spiritual. This fact assures us of our ability to understand God, because only spirituality can apprehend Spirit; and Spirit recognizes and blesses its own pure reflection.

Spiritual man is ever cognizant of God in all His perfection. He comprehends the divine nature, loves God understandingly, and reflects in unmeasured beauty and bountifulness all the Father's attributes. This is the truth about spiritual man, which includes the actual spiritual identity of each of us, for there is no real existence apart from Spirit.

Once this truth is acknowledged, even though it may not yet be fully understood, we have a sound basis from which to work. "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 90 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This admission, then, "that man is God's own likeness," sets us free to find God by replacing human concepts with spiritual ideas.

Our search for God is illumined with these words (*ibid.*, p. 316): "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

Learning to see God as Christian Science reveals Him, to know Him as unconquerable Spirit, all-powerful Truth, unquenchable tender Love, everlasting Life, is the grandest privilege known to the human race. No other experience can compare with it.

There is no secret about seeing God. It is the reward of humility and honest striving Spiritward. Seeing God is perceiving the divine nature and holy purpose so clearly that we gladly relinquish any false, mortal sense of selfhood to let His law operate in our consciousness and in our human affairs. To see God means to understand Him and to love good more than all else. It is to be constantly aware of His protecting presence and steadfast love. It is to look to God, good, unhesitatingly in every need, to lean upon His outstretched arm with unquestioning trust.

One who has never given much thought to religious matters and feels some hesitancy or embarrassment concerning them has before him an entirely new and invigorating experience when he investigates Christian Science, which defines "God" as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." This definition, found on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, is the eternal foundation upon which to build safely in all the practical demonstrations of Truth.

It is never too late to begin looking for God, or too late to find Him. Passing years, mortal failures and deficiencies have no effect upon the unalterable truth of being. Though we may have wasted precious years in idleness or in fruitless pursuit of materiality, this does not disqualify us as seekers for Truth, once we abandon our false allegiances and actively seek that which is truly wholesome and substantial.

Seeing God has nothing to do with human sight. It is through purely spiritual vision and revelation that the unsurpassed power and love of our Father which is in heaven is unfolded to the human consciousness. In working and praying to attain this spiritual vision, many students of Christian Science have put aside glasses. Many have been healed of defective eyesight, and some of total blindness. This has been accomplished by relinquishing belief in the material body and its physical functions as real, and seeing God as the one presence, the one power, the one orderly divine Principle of all true existence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Vedendo Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

DUE bambine stavano giocando all'aperto una mattina, quando una di esse inciampò e cadde, facendosi apparentemente molto male al ginocchio. Singhiozzando essa entrò zoppicando in casa, dove fu alzata dolcemente in grembo a sua madre. Benchè questa bambina di quattr'anni non avesse ancora imparato a leggere, era capace di riconoscere la parola "Dio" dovunque la vedesse stampata. Così la madre aprì una copia della *Christian Science Sentinel*, ed insieme un minuscolo dito ed uno più grande si mossero lentamente verso il basso della prima pagina.

Nessuna ricerca onesta di Dio è mai futile, e mentre esternamente la bambina cercava soltanto una parola stampata, tuttavia la sua convinzione istintiva della divina potenza sanatrice che sta dietro a quella parola, fu ben presto premiata. Il dolore sparì in pochi minuti ed essa ritornò felice al suo giuoco. Quando più tardi essa raccontò l'incidente a suo fratello, confessò francamente: "Ma mentre piangevo non potevo vedere 'Dio'".

Oh, tenera verità! Possiamo noi di età più matura e di esperienza più vasta mai vedere Dio mentre le lagrime di dolore, di delusione, o d'ira ci rendono ciechi alla presenza del Padre? Possiamo noi mai veramente comprendere Dio mentre crediamo che Egli è lontano e non accessibile a noi, o che Egli infligge pesantezza e pena su di noi per qualche ragione inesplicabile?

Quelli che cercano il Padre con un'onesta speranza di trovarLo, devono farlo con cuori allegri, come insegna la Scienza Cristiana. Nel suo salmo di gratitudine Davide cantò (I Cronache 16:10): "Si rallegri il cuore di quelli che cercano l'Eterno!" Questo rallegrarsi, lungi dal sembrare irragionevole, diviene un flusso spontaneo quando cominciamo a renderci conto del fatto che l'uomo di Dio non è materiale nè mortale, ma è interamente spirituale. Questo fatto ci rassicura sulla nostra abilità di comprendere Dio, poichè soltanto la spiritualità può rendersi conto dello Spirito; e lo Spirito riconosce e benedice la propria pura riflessione.

L'uomo spirituale è sempre cosciente di Dio in tutta la Sua perfezione. Egli comprende la divina natura, ama Dio con intendimento e riflette in bellezza e munificenza incommensurabili tutti gli attributi del Padre. Questa è la verità sull'uomo spirituale, che include l'attuale identità spirituale di ognuno di noi, poichè non vi è vera esistenza separata dallo Spirito.

Una volta che questa verità è riconosciuta, anche se non sia ancora completamente compresa, abbiamo una solida base dalla quale operare. "L'ammissione a sè stessi che l'uomo è l'immagine di Dio stesso libera l'uomo perchè possa impadronirsi dell'idea infinita" scrive Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, a pagina 90 del suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Quest'ammissione, dunque, che "l'uomo è l'immagine di Dio stesso", ci lascia liberi per trovare Dio col sostituire ai concetti umani le idee spirituali.

La nostra ricerca di Dio è illuminata da queste parole (*ibid.*, pag. 316): "Essendo l'uomo reale congiunto dalla Scienza al suo Creatore, i mortali devono soltanto volgersi via dal peccato e perder di vista la propria personalità mortale per trovare Cristo, l'uomo reale e la sua relazione a Dio, e per riconoscere la divina figliolanza".

L'imparare a vedere Dio come Lo rivela la Scienza Cristiana, riconoscendoLo come Spirito invincibile, Verità onnipotente, tenero Amore inestinguibile, Vita eterna, è il più grande privilegio conosciuto dalla razza umana. Nessun'altra esperienza può essergli confrontato.

Non vi è segreto in riguardo al vedere Dio. È il compenso dell'umiltà e dello sforzo onesto verso lo Spirito. Vedere Dio significa percepire la divina natura e la sacra intenzione così chiaramente che ci fa lietamente abbandonare ogni senso falso, mortale, del nostro essere per lasciar operare la Sua legge nella nostra coscienza e nei nostri affari umani. Vedere Dio vuol dire comprenderLo ed amare il bene più di tutto il resto. Significa essere costantemente consci della Sua presenza protettrice e del Suo amore costante. Significa rivolgersi a Dio, buono, senza esitazione in ogni necessità, di appoggiarci sul Suo braccio steso con fiducia sicura.

Uno che non ha mai pensato molto a soggetti religiosi e prova una certa esitazione od un certo imbarazzo riguardo ad essi, ha davanti a sè un'esperienza interamente nuova e invigorente quando investiga la Scienza Cristiana, che definisce "Dio" come Mente, Spirito, Anima, Principio, Vita, Verità, Amore, incorporei, divini, supremi, infiniti". Questa definizione, che si trova a pagina 465 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, è l'eterno fondamento sul quale costruire sicuramente in tutte le dimostrazioni pratiche della Verità.

Non è mai troppo tardi per cominciare a cercare Dio, nè troppo tardi per trovarLo. Il passar degli anni, gl'insuccessi ed i difetti mortali non hanno effetto sull'inalterabile verità dell'essere. Anche se abbiamo sperperato anni preziosi nell'ozio o nel vano inseguimento della materialità, questo non ci squalifica come cercatori della Verità, appena abbandoniamo le nostre false alleanze e cerchiamo attivamente ciò che è veramente salutare e sostanzioso.

Vedere Dio non ha nulla a che fare colla vista umana. È per mezzo della visione puramente spirituale e rivelazione che l'insuperato potere ed amore del nostro Padre che è nei cieli si manifesta all'umana coscienza. Nel lavorare e nel pregare per raggiungere questa visione spirituale, molti studiosi della Scienza Cristiana hanno messo via gli occhiali. Molti sono stati guariti da vista imperfetta, ed alcuni da cecità completa. Questo è stato ottenuto coll'abbandonare la credenza nel corpo materiale e le sue funzioni fisiche come cosa reale, e col vedere Dio come l'unica presenza, l'unica potenza, l'unico ordinato Principio di tutta l'esistenza vera.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Dream Island Came True in Isola Bella

FEW dream-islands ever come true. But I know of one that did—nearly three hundred years ago, when two Italian noblemen began to transform a barren rock into an Island Beautiful.

The Isola Bella really *is* beautiful, although it also happens to be the great show-place of the so-called Italian Lakes. But, visited in solitude, while the tourists still linger over their petit-déjeuner, the island may generally be counted upon to provide an exciting introduction to that sunny land beyond the Alps.

In your rush south, you come upon it almost immediately after the last Swiss mountain barrier has been pierced by the Simplon Express. There it awaits you serenely, opposite Stresa—so certain of a visit—amidst the turquoise of Maggiore, ever beckoning in the soft southern light that contrasts so markedly with the crest of the now distant snow peaks touching the clouds to the northwest.

VIEWED FROM THE shore, the island's ten towering terraces give it the likeness of some gigantic amphibian lamasery, imported straight from Tibet, or of a floating futuristic Grand Hotel. But the busy boatman's measured circumnavigation soon reveals one of the most perfect examples of the Italian Garden, with all its incredible luxury of ornamentation, its innumerable statues and colonnades, unexpected turns and corners and dark cedars of Lebanon, the overpowering perfume of the exotic vegetation growing everywhere in profusion; and always those vistas plunging a hundred feet and more, down to the deep blue below.

IT WAS ALL begun in 1650, by the Counts Carlo and Giuli Borromeo, according to local history. First, there was quarrying in the bare rock to build the terraces. Then endless boatloads of rich earth were shipped from the mainland. Then came tree-planting, gardening and house-building. Eventually, followed every embellishment of the Italian genius, though the palace—now a sort of art gallery—was never quite completed. The total effect on the northern mind of this excessive ornateness may, perhaps, be likened to the impression which might follow if an already congested miniature botanical gardens had to accommodate a considerable portion of the archaeological section of the British Museum. For, in addition to the ubiquitous forms of the sculptor's art, every conceivable rarity of tree life is here represented. In the early spring and autumn also, the potent flowers of the south cast their spell of color and perfume over the whole island and beyond.

FROM THE UPPERMOST terrace, the view embraces the distant girdle of white-washed lakeside villas and the rounded green hills and pasture-lands. The path leads gently through vineyards and chestnut groves. I beg that you shall not be put off by Ruskin, who complained of the "grass all the way, no rocks, no interest and the dullest view of the Alps."

Be there at dawn or during twilight; watch Switzerland's highest snow bastions aflame with the low sun blazing at them at a tangent, mirrored in seven lakes four thousand feet below, and the Ticino meandering through the sombre plains of Lombardy like a shining streak of silver.

P. S.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Strange Experience in Peronia

By Franklyn Cobb

Those who chance to visit Peronia never fail to hear a strange story connected with the boyhood of the King, which made so strong an impression on the people at the time that it has been told again and again in every home throughout the land. Here it is.

An English lad and his father, who was a landscape painter, were taking their holiday in the tiny kingdom of Peronia which, although too inaccessible to attract many foreign visitors, possessed magnificent scenery. The boy, Jock Melford by name, saw a good deal more of it than his father, for the latter spent his time painting a few selected sites, while Jock roamed far and wide over the country.

On one of these excursions, about a week after his arrival, Jock lost his way, and found himself benighted, deep among the pine covered hills that hem in Pellatz, the old capital.

It was a fine, moonlit night in early September, and he was not particularly disturbed by his situation. Nevertheless, there was a sense of relief when the path emerged into a clearing in which stood a rambling old house with lights in one or two of the windows. It had no fenced grounds, and he was able to walk straight up to it, only to discover that he had come upon the back of the building, and must circle round it in order to reach the entrance.

Turning the first corner sharply, he collided with a man who was standing in the shadow of the wall.

An Odd Customer

"Sorry!" exclaimed Jock, when he had recovered himself. "Could you —" and then, remembering that the other would not understand English, he stopped. To his surprise, however, the man gripped him by the shoulder, warning him in quite a good accent, not to speak above a whisper.

"Who are you?" the man queried beneath his breath.

It was plain that he was in a state of tremendous excitement.

Jock explained. The other peered at him closely and anxiously for several seconds, then, turning, pointed to a window on the first floor. Jock saw that there was a light in the room behind it, and he also saw that there were bars in front of the window.

"Look!" muttered the stranger. "You see that room." He paused dramatically. "In it our young King is imprisoned."

Jock stared at him in amazement.

"I tell you it is true," the man went on urgently, yet in very precise English. "I am his tutor. This afternoon I was attending him on his walk when he was carried off. I escaped, and managed to follow the men who took him. He is up there. I tell you!"

"But—what's the idea?" gasped Jock.

"They mean no harm to him—it is a plot against the Regent. They will keep the King hidden until it is known through the country that he is missing. There will be a fearful outcry, for the boy is greatly beloved. Then—the King will be secretly restored. But the Regent will be accused of negligence and the Council of State will be forced to dismiss him." He wrung his hands. "The Regent is my master. He is an honorable man—I beg of you to help us!"

"But what do you want me to do?"

"I fear that tonight, any time now, the King will be removed to a more secure place; but if you will keep watch, and be ready to follow if necessary, I will go for help."

"Why not let me go for help?"

"Tst! You have lost your way already. Besides, few can speak your language. The secret must be guarded at all costs, and I alone can reach the right people."

Jock made up his mind quickly. "All right," he said. Then glanced up at the ivy-covered walls of the old house, and interrupted his companion's thanks with a question. "Does the King speak English?"

"Yes, yes," muttered the other impatiently. A moment later he had gone.

Left alone, Jock hesitated for some time as to whether he should carry out the scheme that had occurred to him. He was the more inclined to it because he felt extremely doubtful of his ability, in the event the King was being removed, to stick to the trail without being detected. And that tough old ivy, mantling the building, was very tempting! A minute later Jock was clambering up to the window next the prisoner's.

A Stout Door

The climb was much easier than he had expected. The window, as he had seen from the ground, had no bars and, when he reached it, proved to be a shattered casement devoid of glass save for a few fragments. Scrambling through, he found himself in a large room that had evidently been unoccupied for years, for the paper hung in tattered strips from the walls. The door was opposite the window, and to his intense relief was unlocked, giving into a long corridor which was lighted by a cold shaft of moonlight that fell through a window on the left. The corridor was deserted.

After listening for a minute he stepped softly into it, and crept to the first door in the direction of the window which he knew must belong to the King's room. It was a stout door, and quite apart from the noise involved, there was not the faintest possibility of forcing it. It had two outside bolts which, obviously, had been added to it recently.

To make sure that the door was locked, Jock silently drew back the bolts and turned the handle. The door held fast. Nevertheless, those bolts had started a train of thought.

Moving like a shadow he made his way back to examine the door of the first room, then, after pondering for a moment or two, he returned, and tapped softly at the King's door.

A voice behind it spoke sharply in Peronian.

Jock put his mouth close to the jamb. "I'm a friend," he whispered. "Come as near as you can."

To his joy he heard a movement in the room which meant that he had been understood. "I'm going to try to get you out," he went on. "I want you to make a noise so that one of your jailers will come up to you. Do you understand?"

"Of course," came the quiet reply. "Right. Wait until I have had time to get away, then start. Leave the rest to me."

A Change of Keys

With that he slipped back to the empty room, removed the key from the lock, and closed the door until it was almost shut. Simultaneously there came the sound of shouting and thumping.

Jock waited breathlessly. The moments passed, and it seemed that no notice was going to be taken. Then—footsteps. They drew nearer, and presently he caught a glimpse of a burly figure passing along the corridor. Bolts were drawn back, a key turned, and the sound of voices came from the next room.

That was his cue. In an instant he was outside the King's room again. The door was shut and the key was in it. So far the scheme was working. Hurriedly he removed the key, thrusting in the one he had been holding, then retreated to his hiding-place.

In a couple of minutes the voices died down—His Majesty had allowed himself to be pacified. Again came the sound of bolts being shot into place, followed by an indistinct muttering. Then a sudden snap, and a fierce ejaculation. The key had broken.

Jock chuckled to himself and waited patiently. Now came the crisis. Would the jailer rely upon the bolts, or would he mount guard outside the King's room? The answer was not long in coming, and Jock grinned as he peeped at the fellow retreating down the passage.

As soon as the footsteps had died away he crept forth, drew back the bolts—and opened the door. He was faced with a boy of about his own age who, quite obviously, had a dozen questions on his lips, but Jock gave him no time to speak.

"This way," he said. "You must follow me, and climb down the ivy as quickly as you can." Then, with the young king at his heels, he stepped back into the corridor.

* * *

Two hours later, breathless and dishevelled, they were knocking at a postern gate in the outer ward of the Castle of Pellatz. And that is the story that is told and re-told in Peronia, and why the memory of an English boy is so dear to the people of that small kingdom.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Hippopotamus Sallies Forth to Forage

It is difficult to see a hippo—or his picture—and not laugh, because he looks so ungainly and out of proportion. Still, he is an unusually interesting animal, for he is one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth.

Nowadays, he is confined to the rivers of Africa, between Khartoum and the upper course of the Limpopo; but at one time he ranged all over Europe. His remains have actually been found beneath the Strand in London, and in the banks of the River Thames. In Africa, he is often called the "river horse," and it is in the river that he is usually to be found, by day—at any rate.

He floats lazily most of the time, partially submerged, but has no difficulty in swimming down to the bed of the river when he wishes, where he browses on water plants. When he feels like doing this, he converts himself into a sort of submarine by closing both ears and nostrils. In this way, he can remain submerged for anything up to seven minutes at a time.

By night, however, the old "river horse" often comes out of water to sniff his way to the nearest cultivated fields. If rice or sugar cane happens to be there it soon begins to disappear down his throat.

You can get some idea of his colossal appetite when you learn that hippos in captivity eat about one hundredweight of hay, greens, and roots a day. Probably wild specimens, using up more energy, exceed that amount quite handsomely. But one has to take into consideration the huge bulk that has to be nourished. A full-grown hippo weighs anything up to four tons and is, in fact, the largest land animal, with the one exception of the elephant. But, in spite of his size, he is timid.

At Home on a Freighter

By Paul Sheeline

On our first morning at sea, Tim Little, my companion-in-travel, and myself found ourselves in unfamiliar beds, a strange room, and a very novel domicile. We are to live for five months in a floating residence in an ever-changing neighborhood—for our boat the good ship Silversandal, during that time, is to circle the world.

Unaccustomed as we are to ship life, it certainly cannot be said, however, that we are unpleasantly situated. Our stateroom is large, airy, and clean; we have much better accommodations than are found on some modern passenger steamships. Two spring beds, side by side; three portholes; reading lamps, running water in the cabin, all are luxuries I had never dreamed would be found on a freighter.

Our first night at sea was, while not unpleasant, at least very disturbing. The faint hum of the engines, the sound of the water swishing by, various squeaks here and there, did not tend to make our sleep peaceful and undisturbed. For that matter, the pitching and rolling of the ship tossed us about in our beds and was hardly helpful to attempts at slumber.

The cabin is kept clean and tidy by the captain's boy, Kai Yoo. He is a perpetually grinning Chinese. He understands no English, unless he is spoken to in pidgin, which is a merciless massacre of our beautiful language. In Kai Yoo's vernacular, "Go up on deck and call the mate quickly" would be "go topside catchee Mate chop-chop." It will take some time for us to become fluent in pidgin English.

Kai Yoo's Bed-Making

The only peculiar feature of Kai Yoo's, that I have noticed so far, is the way he makes beds. I don't know how the Chinese sleep, but they undoubtedly don't believe in covering the feet. The sheets and blankets in our beds stopped about eight inches from the end, permitting our toes to move at leisure in complete freedom. When this unscholarly error was called to Kai Yoo's attention, he seemed quite surprised that it should bother us, but nevertheless hastened to remedy the situation.

Our first day at sea was spent in acquainting ourselves thoroughly with the boat. Obviously it was constructed to permit a great deal of cargo space above everything else. Five huge canvas-covered hatches take up most of the deck space. The native quarters are forward, right in the bow of the ship. There the sailors, cabin boys, and engine wipers play fan-tan and mah jong in their time off.

Further aft, are the passengers', officers', and captain's quarters, the dining room and the bridge. The bridge and chartroom are the officers' sanctuary. No one is allowed up there, even members of the crew, without the master's permission.

At any time, the bridge is a busy place, and even one extra person is in the way. It is from the bridge that the captain gives all the orders to the engine room. He does this by means of a telegraph on which is a dial marked with the various speeds at which the ship can travel. This telegraph is connected to another identical one in the engine room. The engineer's understanding of the order is acknowledged by his repetition of the signal to the bridge.

The European Crew

The middle of the ship is taken up by the European crew's quarters and mess. These are the engineers and apprentices, and their cabins are situated directly above the engines. In the stern there are various lockers, a carpenter's workshop, and a special storeroom for the crew's food. A recent innovation, installed in Hong Kong last voyage, is a gun mount which was constructed during the crisis over the Sudeten affair. That was in case the British Government wanted to commandeer the ship.

The most striking impression of our first day at sea was the setting of the sun as we came into Hampton Roads, Virginia. It was like a huge, pulsating ball of fire, suspended mysteriously in front of a hazy background of lavender and orange. It had lost its whitehot brilliance, but the flaming color alone took our breath away.

Slowly and majestically it descended from the heavens, until one part of its dazzling surface touched the horizon line. Then all the sun's splendor was lost, for it suddenly jumped from the sublime to the ridiculous. Looking at it through the field glasses as it was bitten into by the distant Virginia shore, I saw that it became oblong at the sides, the top flattening out like a table. Then lumps formed on its edges, pieces began dropping off. This was all probably due to atmospheric conditions at the time. But soon all that was left in the sky was a tiny spot of rosy hue, and that was soon wiped out by the overtaking shadows.

Making Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

Once in a while, we get delightful notes from Mail Bag correspondents who are about to graduate from the use of this column. In saying goodby to it, they seem to enjoy recalling the pleasure they have had from exchanges of letters through it during their childhood.

"Enclosed are thirteen letters in all to girls who have their names in the Mail Bag," read one of these goodby notes that came to our desk recently. "Would you please finish the addresses and pass them on their way?

"These will be my last exchanges of letters through the Mail Bag, as I shall be 20 years old next June. I want to thank you for all the friends I have gotten through your Mail Bag." This letter came from Mary Ruth M., of Canton, Ohio.

Among our new requests for correspondents through the Mail Bag, is one from Viola J. (15), of Dumont, New Jersey. Viola is studying French in school and "would answer, either in English or French, any letter written in very simple French." She is interested in swimming, skating, reading and skiing.

Verne Joseph K. (18), of Chicago, Illinois, says that he has been searching this page for some time, trying to find correspondents of about his age in foreign countries. He would like to correspond with boys in almost any country.

Valera C. (11), of Taft, California, would like to correspond with girls in Egypt, Greece or Norway.

"My hobby is horseback riding," she said in her letter, "and I play the piano."

Joy McN. (13), of Portland, Oregon, is a Girl Scout. "I would like to correspond with some other Girl Scout or a Girl Guide in England," she said in her letter. "I would also like to correspond with girls from the British Isles, France or Canada. I like skating, swimming, horseback-riding and dancing. Right now I am interested in music and Girl Scouts."

Betty G. (14), of Elmo, Missouri, is also a Girl Scout. "I wish to correspond with girls in Switzerland, China or the United States," she said in her letter. "I like music, dancing and sports."

Lou J. (13), of Seattle, Washington, is a Camp Fire Girl and is interested in "saving stamps and drawing pictures of ladies." She would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Jean S. (13), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with girls in Canada, Europe and South America. "Writing letters is my hobby," her letter said. "I have made many friendships through the Mail Bag."

Betty Louise K. (11) of Jamaica, Long Island, New York, wants very much to correspond with girls through the Mail Bag. She says she is anticipating great pleasure in exchanges of letters through it, but she has not told us what her hobbies are or her special interests.

Suzanne R., of Burlingame, California, would like to have Mail Bag correspondents. She is in the eighth grade and likes drawing, reading, music and motion pictures.

When you write to the Mail Bag, be sure to give your full name and address. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We often receive letters from girls and boys, saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag, or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to subscribers.

There Was a Time

When Telescopes Were Made Only by Professionals

But that was long after Jan Lippershay's time. Jan was a humble spectacle-maker in the Dutch village of Middleburg, Zeeland. One seldom hears of him even today, but men of research generally credit him with inventing the first telescope.

It seems that one bright day he happened to hold two of his finest lenses up to the light, one convex and one concave, the latter nearest his eye. You can imagine his surprise when the steeple of the village church, usually quite stable in its position at the other end of the green, plopped down, so far as Jan could tell, right in front of his garden gate.

Astronomy wasn't long in putting the new instrument to use. Galileo headed a long list of famous astronomers who quickly trained it first on the moon—as one might well imagine—then upon the planets and finally on the stars themselves. There followed a long line of famous telescope makers that by no means ended with Alvan Clark, F. A. P. Barnard, Ambrose Swasey, Lord Rosse, John Brashear and Fecker. Now, Capt. J. B. McDowell and his associates, building the 200-inch telescope for Palomar Mountain, are tackling problems never before dreamed of.

Contemporary with these modern telescope builders, have grown up a host of followers, amateur telescope makers who, like the sand-lot baseball teams, occasionally turn out a cracker-jack professional. In nearly every city in the United States today of any size, there is an astronomy club of some kind, with some members who have made their own telescopes. Nearly every large observatory has an amateur society for its protégé.

Recently while on a tour of Westinghouse Research laboratories in Pittsburgh, Pa., we became acquainted with J. L. Wagoner, the sales manager. It turned out that like the postman who takes a walk on his day off, Mr. Wagoner spends many spare hours each week in a home workshop designing new apparatus—and the newest is a 6-inch reflecting telescope.

It took him a year to build it. One of the hardest jobs was grinding and polishing the mirror. More than 14 weeks of spare time were needed before it would accurately and clearly reflect the images of moon and stars. But so painstaking was he in this work that now the mirror is accurate to within four one-millionths of an inch.

An outstanding feature of the design is that the telescope is portable and can be taken apart and transported from place to place in an automobile. Though Mr. Wagoner's 'scope is a beautiful piece of work, its maker asserts that even boys and girls can make one just as serviceable out of odds and ends.

H. B. N.

Song for the Fall

Here lies a feather
From some hurrying bird
Whose song we may have heard
In soft summer weather
When trees held together
And wind seldom stirred.

Now leaves are falling
And this feather lies here;
It is the wind we hear
Instead of birds calling.
Now earth is recalling
The fall of the year.

E. B. W.

Musical Boys—Haydn and Mozart

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Not every musical child grows up to be a great musician, but every great musician shows unusual musical talent, even when very young. Haydn, who was the first to write real symphonies and real string quartets, was remarkably musical as a child. When he heard his father sing and play the harp, he would sing with him so well in tune that his father decided to make a musician of him. And we must remember that 200 years ago when Haydn lived, parents did not think highly of the musical profession and would not start a boy on a musical career except in extraordinary cases.

Haydn as a boy liked to play the drum as well as the violin. Once, when a drummer did not show up for a parade, young Haydn was called in all haste and was given the drum part. The only trouble was that he was so small that the fellow in front of him in the parade had to carry the drum on his back for him. Perhaps this fondness for the drum made him compose, many years later, his famous "Surprise" symphony, in which the drums provide the surprise. The story goes that he wrote that symphony to wake up listeners who were not interested in concerts, but he could have done so with trumpets even better.

Writing Choruses

Very soon Haydn started to write music as well as play it. He would take a sheet of music paper and fill it in with notes, the more notes the better. When he was singing in a choir, as most of the Vienna boys did at his time, he amused himself by writing choruses for 12 different voices, a very difficult task even for a composer who knows all the secrets of counterpoint. When the schoolmaster found him doing that, he told him to start first on simpler things, but Haydn was too ambitious to follow his advice. Haydn's younger brother, who was also an excellent musician, joined him in the same choir. Together the two boys taught themselves the art of musical composition by trying to compose, and almost without regular schooling.

The most remarkable of all children musicians was Mozart. To him music was as natural as breath and speech. He did not have to be forced to practice because practicing was his greatest enjoyment. Haydn was often punished for missing his practice (he had a very stern old-fashioned teacher who flogged him for playing hookey), but Mozart was never even spanked.

Mozart's father was a professional musician, and Mozart sat by during the lesson of his elder sister Marianne. Soon he himself began his music lessons with his father, and at the age of five he already composed on his harpsichord (which was the upright piano of Mozart's day). These little pieces by the child Mozart were written down by his father, for the boy could not as yet write notes. But as soon as he learned the musical alphabet, he started to write a Concerto so difficult that no one would attempt to play it. But Mozart thought that a Concerto worthy of the name should be very difficult, so that people would have to practice long before learning it.

A Musical Tour

Mozart's time, not quite 200 years ago, was romantic and practical at the same time. When his father saw how the boy progressed, he decided to take him and his sister on a tour of England. On the way the children played for kings and dukes, and Mozart performed his own compositions as well. Naturally, his concerts aroused a great deal of admiration. Mozart first appeared in public when he was not quite six years old. At the age of eight he wrote his first real symphony, which is played even now. His father wrote to Mozart when he grew up reminding him how serious he had been when he practiced, and how little he had been interested in the usual childish pranks.

(This is the fourteenth article in this music series, which is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Both illustrations from Deutsche Tonmeister (German Musical Masters), by J. Stieler, Leipzig: Verlag von Alphons Dürr

Haydn Learns Rhythm on a Home-Made Drum With a Chair for a Music Stand.

Do You Know These Things?

Everyone knows that a wheel is a wheel, a key is a key, a scythe is a scythe, and so on, but how many of us know the names of the various parts of these common objects?

We will take a key first of all. The business end is composed of the "web" and the "bit"; the long part is called the "shank," and the round part at the end is the "handle."

Bach, the Elder, Watches His Son's Progress in Music. The Cat Listens Too.

As for a wheel, there are many parts besides the tire, spokes and rim. The extreme center for example is known as the "box," and the bulbous part is called the "nave." When next you visit a wheelwright get him to point out these parts of an ordinary cartwheel to you.

On a scythe the blade is the business end; the part where the blade joins the handle is called a "tang"; the handle itself is the "snaith," and the small pegs that the gardener holds are known as the "nibs." As for the garden rake, the teeth are often referred to as "tines."

As regards a hammer, the striking part is called the "face," the part used for extracting nails is the "claw," and the piece of wood that protrudes slightly at the top of the "head" is known as the "eye." The rest of the hammer is, of course, the handle.

A quill pen is composed of the "barrel" or quill, the "web" or feathery part, the "barbs," and the "accessory plumes." These pens were the only kind in use up to comparatively modern times.

Finally, a pair of scissors is made up of "blades," "bows" or finger holes, "shanks," and the "pivot" in which the screw is placed to hold the blades together.

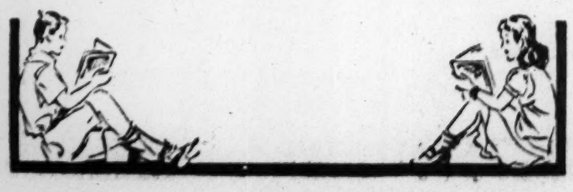
Wild Mushrooms

In spring, miraculous, they grow—
The strange morels. A child,
After the storms of May, can go
And find them in the wild.
In fall along the pasture hills
Puff-balls, pearl-white and round,
Spring up at night when autumn spills
Her clear rain. I have found
Shaggy-manes, puff-balls, wild morels,
In orchard and in wood,
Their fragile and mysterious cells
Sprung overnight from good
Brown leaf-mold and from matted turf—
Sponges and pearls and flakes of surf.

LEONA AMES HILL

Nov. 14 to 20 is Children's Book Week

This Week is an excellent time to inform yourself about the newest developments in publishing children's books. In The Christian Science Monitor you will find the advertisements of booksellers. They have special displays of the latest books for children, to celebrate Children's Book Week. These dealers are glad to help you decide what books to give children and are glad to know that you have read their advertising.



Commerce and Finance

Railroad Operations Seen Making Substantial Gain Next Year

Business and Industry

Seek World Pact On Crops to Aid Control Program

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Agriculture Department officials say the Administration still hopes—despite past failures—to link its crop production control program with an international agreement to prevent dumping of surplus commodities on foreign markets at ridicuously low prices.

It is possible, foreign trade officials said today, that representatives of major wheat producing nations may meet this winter to consider proposals to divide up world markets on an equitable basis.

Division of Markets Talked

President Roosevelt was represented last week as preferring such an agreement in place of the present practice of surplus-producing nations of dumping surpluses at whatever prices they can get. Senator Lee (D-Okla) said the President told him during a discussion of the farm problem that he believed major exporting nations would find it necessary some day to agree on a division of markets.

In 1931 several wheat exporting nations suggested the desirability of an international agreement to limit exports and thereby check a decline in world wheat prices. Nothing came of the suggestion, however, largely because the United States was not then in a position to restrict either production or exports.

In 1933 the Roosevelt Administration was instrumental in arranging an international wheat conference which established export quotas for the 1933 and 1934 marketing seasons. Agreements were signed providing that major producing nations would cut production 15 per cent in 1935.

Failure of Argentina, Canada and the United States to secure this reduction in production and the withdrawal of Argentina from the agreement resulted in virtual collapse of this effort.

May Revive Crop Agreement

The United States sought to revive the agreement at a meeting of an International Wheat Advisory Committee at London last summer. American delegates presented a proposal by Secretary Henry Wallace for an "international ever-normal granary" which, they said, would assure all exporting countries a "fair share" of world markets at reasonable prices at all times. No action was taken on the proposal.

Action of Argentina in signifying recently that it was ready to rejoin the conference revived administration hopes. It has been reported in official circles that the advisory committee might meet this winter to take up Secretary Wallace's suggestion.

Administration officials believe that an international agreement controlling production and exports of such surplus crops as wheat and cotton would go a long way toward solving the problem of low domestic prices for major American crops.

Officials said the chances of effecting an agreement on wheat were much greater than on cotton, explaining there was little hope now of getting such cotton producing countries as Russia, Brazil, and Japanese-dominated portions of China interested in such a proposal.

A factor which officials believe may tend to win other wheat countries to the American plan is the Administration's declared intention to hold this country's "fair share" of the world markets even though it must resort to dumping.

General Motors Sales in October Sharply Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported October sales of passenger cars and trucks to consumers in the United States totaled 68,896 units, against 40,796 in September and 107,216 in October last year.

October sales to dealers in the U. S. aggregated 92,890 units, against 16,469 in the preceding month and 136,370 in October, 1937.

Total sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 123,835 units in October, against 36,335 in September and 166,939 in the like 1937 month.

For the first 10 months, sales to consumers in the U. S. were 751,495 cars and trucks, compared with 1,387,146 in the like 1937 period; sales to dealers in the U. S., 625,585, against 1,418,608; and total sales to dealers, in the U. S. and Canada, plus overseas shipments, 919,584, against 1,761,317.

Federal Efforts Unable To Raise Farm Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Prices for 11 out of 12 principal farm commodities were lower in Sept., 1938, than the Sept. average for the years 1923, '24 and '25, used as a standard for comparison, according to an announcement by the National Industrial Conference Board today. The drop was in the face of a rise in general business conditions and an attempt by the government to improve agricultural prices, it adds.

The price of milk in Sept. 1938, was 34 per cent lower than the Sept. average for these years; eggs, 19 per cent lower; potatoes, 54 per cent; wheat, 55 per cent; corn 51 per cent; oats, 47 per cent and hay, 46 per cent.

In the livestock industry, prices for sheep dropped 50 per cent, the report adds, while hogs fell off 13 per cent.

Beef cattle prices made the only gain, advancing 11 per cent over the Sept. average.

Acquires Webendorfer-Wills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Typefounders, Inc., has purchased the name, assets and business of the Webendorfer-Wills Company, Inc., and will operate the plant of this company in Mount Vernon, N. Y., through a subsidiary.

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets

By the Associated Press

New York

With domestic security and commodity exchanges closed for Armistice Day, attention in financial circles will be directed toward English markets. In addition to banks and exchanges in this country, those in Canada and France will observe the holiday.

Chicago, Boston, and Jersey City will suspend dealings in livestock but many centers will operate as usual.

Steel Operations Expected to Hold At 61 P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the United States are expected by Iron Age to maintain the current rate of 16 per cent capacity throughout the rest of 1938 or perhaps climb a little higher.

"The immediate outlook for steel operations is promising," the publication said. "No letdown this month is indicated, and, in fact, the rate may rise further during November and possibly December."

It seems probable, the trade journal added, that 1938 ingot output may be near 30,000,000 tons, output in the first 10 months having been 21,123,872 tons.

On the longer-term future, however, the publication was less optimistic.

"Unless there is a revival of private undertakings, it is difficult to forecast a continuance of the present favorable trend in steel bookings and production beyond the time when lettings of government-financed projects reach a peak, which probably will be about next March," the organ said. "Aside from the automobile industry, which is making rapid strides in getting back to a normal basis of operations, there is no outstanding improvement in any important steel-consuming channel.

"Much of the current activity, which has lifted ingot production this week to 61 per cent, as compared with an average output last month of 52.45 per cent, emanates from the automobile industry and government - financed construction work. Automobile companies are taking large shipments of steel and in some instances have asked for earlier deliveries than were originally specified, which accounts in part for the four-point rise in operations over last week."

Ashburn Says Water Transportation Has Come Back to Stay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major General T. Q. Ashburn, President of the Inland Waterways Corporation, predicted here that "water transportation has come back to stay."

General Ashburn told a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission and traffic officials that the Government - Financed Waterways Corporation would show net earnings for 1938 of more than $1,000,000.

Congress fixed a definite policy of keeping toll free the navigable waters of the Mississippi and other systems, General Ashburn said. He termed "illogical" proposals that water transportation agencies be required to bear some of the cost of improving channels.

"To superimpose upon actual costs of water transportation additional costs of whatever character, so as to make it impossible for shippers to use water transportation, is to destroy that means of transportation which is today creating industry in the midst of agriculture, building up our interior, and carrying out the 150-year policy of our Government," he asserted.

"Hundreds of millions have been spent to improve navigation, and "none of it would be saved whether there are water operators or not," General Ashburn said.

"Let us utilize our rivers to their fullest extent," he advised. "In no other way will they render any return upon our money.

"But in such utilization let us be fair to our competitors by imposing upon all forms of transportation a uniform system of regulation, to be controlled by a reorganized interstate commerce commission."

Predicts 'Great Future' For Canada's Flax Trade

MONTREAL (CP)—A "great future" for Canada's flax industry was seen by A. Hart Fyfe, director of Fyfe, Davie & Co. of Glasgow, who sailed for Scotland aboard the liner Duchess of Bedford.

"If Russia does not export flax—and we expect now that she will not—then there will be a great future for Canadian flax," said the textile merchant, who purchased the "entire output" of a 6,000-acre co-operative flax enterprise in Quebec Province, expected to total 1,000 tons.

October Steel Production Under Total of Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots in October totaled 3,117,934 tons, compared with 2,657,748 tons in September, and 3,392,924 tons in October, 1937.

The industry operated at an average rate 52.45 per cent of capacity, against 46.28 in September and 58.31 a year ago.

Lockheed's Unfilled Orders Now $24,300,000

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's backlog of unfilled orders total approximately $24,300,000.

Latest order to be received by the firm was one for three Lockheed "14" standard transport planes from the French Air Ministry for delivery to the government-subsidized airline, Air Afrique. Cost of the three planes will be $262,000.

Rail Traffic Is Seen Making Good Gains Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A general background for next year's railroad operations may be outlined although it would be trespassing on the field of the crystal gazer to estimate the level of railroad freight traffic for 1939, says Standard Statistics.

Indications are, continues the service, that industrial production will be considerably higher next year than in 1938, which implies a roughly corresponding expansion in the movement of raw materials and finished products. Particular significance is attached to the fact that present expectations call for the greatest gains next year in such heavy industries as building and steel, which rely chiefly upon rails for transportation, rather than in the lighter consumer goods lines.

Favorable Factors

Certain inventory situations also favor the 1939 traffic outlook. The 25.9 per cent drop in coal loadings during the first nine months of this year, for example, was partly in reflection of the excessive inventories built up in 1937. Bituminous coal stocks in the hands of industrial consumers totaled 39,221,000 tons at the end of 1937. By September 1, 1938, they had been cut to 27,719,000 tons.

Much the same is true of iron ore. Stocks at lower lake ports and at consuming mills are now some 3,000,000 tons lower than they were on January 1. Although statistical evidence is lacking, a similar inventory reduction is believed to have been effected in lumber.

Good 1938 Crops

On the other hand, loadings of agricultural products have reflected the generally good crops of 1938 and the large carryovers from 1937. Loadings of grain and grain products, for example, were up to 12.7 per cent in the first nine months. Little if any improvement can be expected next year in this type of traffic.

In any event, the bulk of current evidence points to substantial year-to-year traffic gains in 1939, particularly during the first six months. More maintenance of the current level of traffic, with no more than seasonal fluctuations, would mean an increase of more than 10 per cent for the first half. Industrial roads may be expected to show the widest gains, with those preponderantly dependent on agricultural commodities and farm buying power showing relatively small increases.

Canadian Financing Totals 106,505,658 In Month of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing totaled $106,505,658, of which $72,013,500 was for refunding purposes and $34,492,158 was for new money, according to complete figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. This compares with $50,627,048 in the same month last year and $111,881,900 in October, 1936.

All financing during the month of October was done in Canada and consisted principally of $55,000,000 of treasury bills issued for refunding purposes; $30,000,000 Province of Quebec 2 per cent, 2½ per cent and 3 per cent short term bonds; $15,000,000 Province of Ontario 3 per cent bonds due 1950, and $4,567,000 Province of Nova Scotia 3½ per cent bonds due 1950.

For the first 10 months of this year total Canadian bond financing aggregated $882,750,487, of which $724,508,445 was for refunding and $158,242,042 for new money. This compared with $859,808,635 in the same period last year and $942,061,265 in 1936.

With no important corporate financing during the month of October the total for the 10 months of this year stood at $56,110,500, against $54,645,500 at the end of the first nine months. For the first 10 months last year corporate financing totaled $125,356,100

Bank Clearings Drop 18.6 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Election day was a factor in a fall in bank clearings for the last week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total clearings for the five-day week ended Nov. 9 were $4,414,529,000, a decline of 18.6 per cent from $5,422,722,000, for the corresponding full week a year ago. For the previous week the total was $6,034,543,000.

New York clearances dropped to $2,635,719,000 from $3,388,647,000 last week, a decrease of 22.2 per cent. Turnover outside of New York of $1,778,810,000 was 12.5 per cent less than $2,034,075,000 in the like 1937 week.

Only outside centers showing percentage gains over last year were Louisville, up 18.1 per cent, Atlanta up 9 per cent and Boston up 5.2 per cent. Outstanding declines included Buffalo 27.2 per cent, Pittsburgh 26.2, Detroit 25.7, Portland 23.9 and Minneapolis 29.9 per cent.

Chicago volume of $234,900,000 was 18.6 per cent less than $288,700,000 in the comparable 1937 period.

Radio Corp. Net for Third Quarter Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America and subsidiaries, for the quarter ended September 30, reported net income of $1,616,449 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to around six cents a common share. This compared with net income of $1,951,726 or around eight cents in the like 1937 quarter.

For the first nine months the company reported net income of $4,141,206 or 12 cents a common share, against $6,599,112 or 30 cents a common share in the like period of last year.

Will Co-operate

Wide World

James F. Fogarty
President of the North American Company.

Eastman Kodak Co. Votes a $2,200,000 1939 Wage Dividend

ROCHESTER, N. Y., (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company board of directors have voted a 1939 wage dividend approximating $2,200,000, to be paid its employees March 27, 1939.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on common stock was declared at the same meeting of the board, together with the regular one and one-half per cent dividend on the preferred stock. They are payable Jan. 3, 1939, to stock of record Dec. 6.

Regular employees of the company who are at work March 27 next year and who have worked all or part of 26 different weeks in 1938 will be eligible for the wage dividend, the 27th voted by Kodak since the plan was begun in 1912.

The rate for the wage dividend was determined by the dividend declaration on common stock, which brought the year's total declarations to $6 a share.

As the wage dividend works out, each employee who has completed five years of service at the end of 1938 and who is employed next March 27 will receive a check for more than three times his average weekly wage during his last five years of employment.

The wage dividend voted will raise the total of wage dividends paid by the company to slightly more than $43,000,000. The company's payment in March this year was the highest ever recorded, $3,425,000.

Interprets Status Of Salaried Worker Under Wage-Hour Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Manufacturers has transmitted to its members the legal opinion of its counsel, John C. Gall, that the Wage-Hour Law permits employment of salaried workers for more than 44 hours a week, at their existing weekly pay if the base rate is not less than 25 cents an hour for the first 44 hours and not less than 37½ cents for the remaining hours.

The opinion was given, the Association announced, to meet inquiries from members regarding the status of salaried employees under the act. Difficulty is experienced, however, in applying the overtime provisions to special classes of employees, it added.

Mr. Gall, in his opinion, recalls that although the act applies to both salaried employees and wage workers, the word "salary" is not mentioned in it. He assumes, however, that salaried employees are covered by the overtime provisions and voices the view that if the employer cannot modify the basic rate so as to work salaried employees for the same weekly hours as before at the same total compensation, the employer is forever prevented from lowering a present wage rate even if it results in no lowering of the total compensation.

Mr. Gall also holds that if the latter view prevailed, it would operate as an inducement to an "unscrupulous empoyer" to discharge some present employees and to employ new ones, in which case the law clearly permits a base wage of 25 cents for the first 44 hours and 37½ cents thereafter.

SEC Sets Columbia Gas Hearing for November 21

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced a hearing would be held November 21 on the proposal of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation to effect certain corporate changes.

The company has filed with the commission notice of its intention to reduce the capital represented by its common stock from $194,349,005 to $12,304,280, without reducing the number of outstanding shares.

The company has 12,304,280 common shares on its books with a stated value of $194,349,005 and it has notified the commission it would write the stock down to $1 a share from about $15.75 a share. Under the proposal filed with the commission, $182,044,725, the amount written down, would be transferred to a special capital surplus account.

Retail Advertising Cuts Loss

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising in 80 important markets for the week ended October 29 was 7.2 per cent below the corresponding week of last year, the smallest decline from 1937 levels registered since April 9, Advertising Age reported. Total linage was 21,634,089 lines for the week against 23,306,226 lies for the like 1937 week.

North American Agrees to Comply With Holding Act

NEW YORK (AP)—J. F. Fogarty, President of North American Co., a utility holding company, told stockholders in a letter that he had forwarded to Chairman William O. Douglas, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a tentative plan for "possible further integration" of controlled companies along lines suggested in the public utility act of 1935.

The tentative plan submitted by the North American Co. also embraces North American Edison Co. and North American Light & Power Co., Mr. Fogarty said.

Details of the plan were not made public, but the North American president said his organization was "looking toward compliance" with the public utility act.

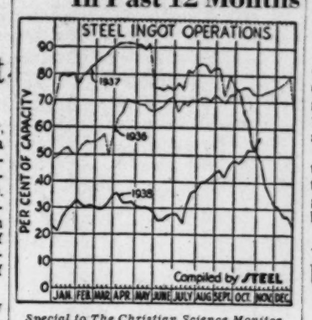
The company's investments in utilities, he said, have been guided by two basic principles: (1) strengthening of existing subsidiaries, and (2) "further improvement of diversity" through acquisition of new units.

"With the enactment of the public utility act of 1935 there has been presented, so far as North American Co. is concerned, the broader question of the possibility of further integration by bringing together into 'a single integrated system' separate groups of operating electric utilities, each group of which in itself already constitutes an integrated system, and it is thus to this broader question that we have been directing our attention," Mr. Fogarty said.

"The plan accordingly contemplates a solution of this problem along lines which we believe conform to the spirit of the act. If carried out over a period of time, with due regard to the necessity for synchronizing transactions so as to preserve relative values where the disposal of certain properties and acquisition of certain others cannot be effected by direct exchanges, this plan may be fairly calculated to protect the interests of the investors of our companies. It will also serve the other express purpose of the act, in insuring to consumers, in their own behalf and in the public interest, the benefits of interconnection of efficient sources of power supply.

"We have proceeded on the theory that the act may be interpreted to permit the retention by our company of such of its major investments as can reasonably be brought into a single integrated system by the acquisition of other properties which, first, will be themselves benefitted by the interconnection and, second, have not too great a value relative to that of the properties which they will serve to connect."

Steel Rate Highest In Past 12 Months



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reaching a new high of 57.5 per cent of capacity during the week ending Nov. 5, steel ingot operations are the highest they have been in the past 12 months.

Stock Exchange Approves Constitution Amendments

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange approved amendments to the Constitution which require all non-member general partners of member firms to beome allied members of the exchange, directly subject to its disciplinary control by Jan. 1, 1939.

Out of 734 votes cast only 18 were recorded against the proposal.

Supreme Court Rules Cotton Taxes Under Bankhead Act May Be Litigated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has ruled that a producer of cotton, who paid taxes imposed on ginners by the Bankhead Production Control Act, may maintain a suit in an effort to recover.

This ruling reversed a decision by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals that since the tax was imposed on ginners, the producers could not bring recovery litigation.

Directly involved was an attempt by Stahmann Farms Company of Dona Ana County, New Mexico, to recover $13,064 paid on cotton produced in 1934-35 in excess of the allotment made under the legislation.

Stahmann Farms contended that it had to pay the tax because the Santo Tomas Gin Company of Mesquite declined otherwise to deliver the ginned cotton. It argued also that the tax was invalid on the ground that the Bankhead Act was unconstitutional.

The Government denied that the legislation was invalid. The Bankhead Act was repealed by Congress after the Supreme Court held the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional.

Montgomery Ward Sales Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Company reported total sales for October at $46,666,954 as compared with $48,825,203 for October, 1937, a decrease of $2,158,249 or 4.42 per cent.

U. S. Plans to Seek New Wheat Markets In South America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said an unofficial representative would survey the possibilities of opening new markets for surplus American wheat in South America.

A survey of the market situation in Brazil, Chile and several other South American countries will be made by Frank Theis, Kansas City, Mo., grain man, formerly connected with the Agriculture Department.

Officials said Mr. Theis, an exporter, had conferred with them about a trip to South America in search for markets. He wanted to ascertain, it was said, whether merchandizing efforts in South America would interfere with the nation's "good neighbor" policy in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina, one of the world's major wheat countries, has been supplying most of South America's wheat needs.

Officials said Mr. Theis had been told the Government approved his trip. It will be made at a time when the Government is attempting to place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat into world channels under a subsidy program.

Officials said that should the exporter arrange any sales, the Government would sell him grain at reduced prices, enabling him to meet world prices.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 2,200,000
Previous day 3,098,780
1938 volume to date 251,653,623
1937 volume to date 362,387,115

Post-Election Rally Stemmed By Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Stocks had to contend with heavy profit taking in today's market following the sharp post-election rally of the preceding session.

At that, support was impressive after an early fast sell-off which put the ticker tape behind during most of the first hour when 810,000 shares changed hands. In subsequent proceedings the pace was relatively slow and, near the final hour, gainers of fractions to a point or so were just about as plentiful as losers of as much.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 2,200,000 shares.

Wall Street was still jubilant over the answer of the ballot boxes, but speculative forces thought the upswing of yesterday's leaders to highest levels in more than a year might have been a bit too speedy, and some cashing-in generally was in line with brokerage expectations. Business views continued as a sustaining influence.

Rails and specialties put on an advancing performance of their own, with Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, J. I. Case, Greyhound Corp., Westinghouse, Republic Steel, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, Crane Co., Twentieth Century-Fox and Johns-Manville favored. U. S. Steel was a shade ahead.

Difficulties were encountered by Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Goodyear, Anaconda, Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, North American, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Gypsum and American Can.

Modest gainers in the curb included American Gas, Cities Service, Creole Petroleum, Jones & Laughlin and Niagara Hudson Power. Down a trifle were Newmont, United Gas and Pan-American Airways.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market extended post-election gains today with new advances of fractions to 1 or more.

Near the final hour speculative issues appeared to have successfully weathered a wave of profit-taking without surrendering much of the day's mark-ups.

Strength was most conspicuous in the rail loans, but the bulk of active utility and industrial bonds were also ahead.

Higher were Alleghany 5s of '49 and 5s of '50, stamped, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Nickel Plate 4s, 4½s and 5½s, New York Central 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 (new), Anaconda Copper 4½s and Western Union 5s of '60.

Among foreigns, German issues tended higher. Up 1 to around 3 were Rhine Westphalia 6s of '53, 6s of '55, and 6s of '52.

U. S. Governments were 6-32ds of a point higher to 4-32ds lower.

Joseph P. Rooney Administrator For SEC in New England

William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has announced the appointment of Joseph P. Rooney as New England regional administrator of the SEC.

Mr. Douglas lauded this section of the country for "progressive, alert, and forward-looking conduct."

Mr. Douglas was in Boston to speak at the Harvard Club and termed the Boston Stock Exchange as "one of the most upright in the nation."

"The New England regional SEC staff is among our most competent and it has received heart-warming co-operation from the securities traders," he asserted. "The Boston Exchange was the first to come to us and ask for advice and assistance in planning its future.

"In our conference today we discussed the feasibility of adapting the New York setup to the Boston Stock Exchange. It is impossible to say at this time just how well the New York plan would work here, but I am confident a satisfactory solution will be found."

Mr. Rooney has been affiliated with the SEC since June, 1937, and has been acting administrator for six months. He is a graduate of Boston College and the Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Federal Street law firm of Lyne, Woodworth, and Evarts before joining the SEC.

"The New England office has been going to town," said Chairman Douglas, in announcing the Rooney appointment. "It has secured four major indictments, involving 19 persons, since its establishment. Hundreds of stock frauds have been investigated and the transactions of 200 brokers and dealers have been thoroughly inspected."

The press conference was largely given over to the so-called "death sentence" imposed on public utilities by a Supreme Court decision against the Electric Bond & Share Corporation some time ago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The security market closed firm and higher today, stimulated by strength in Wall Street and the favorable reception of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech. British gilt-edged securities, trans-Atlantic and industrials were active and firm, although American shares reacted on late profit taking. Metals, motors, and brewery issues moved higher and there was a good demand for home rails. Foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: With the exception of the international group, stock prices closed steady in the Bourse today. Suez Canal reacted more than 200 francs and Royal Dutch was slightly off. Rentes moved up 25 to 105 centimes, and Bank of France gained 200 francs.

Liverpool: Trading in cotton futures today was confined chiefly to trade buying which absorbed light hedge selling. Final quotations were 1 to 2 points up.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	59¾	59	59⅝	+1¼
123¾	119⅛	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ¼
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	18	12¾	12½	12½	
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
30	16⅜	Addressor (1.40)	2	29	28	28	—1¼
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	32	67¾	67	67½	
1⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	29	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	43⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	19	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	6	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	15¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
19½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Nov 9
28½	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	96	28⅞	27½	28⅜	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	16	193½	191	192	+1½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	10	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
13½	4½	Allied Strs	60	13½	13½	13¼	— ¼
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	69	69	69	+1
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (4½)	80	53⅜	51¾	52¾	+ ½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	23	72	70½	71⅝	+1⅜
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	12	25¾	25	25	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	18	21½	21	21	— ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	27	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	7	51	50	51	+ ¼
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	102¾	101¾	101¾	—1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	— ⅜
34⅜	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	18	34	32⅜	32⅜	—1¾
57¾	27	Am Cr&F pf (2½e)	4	57	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅜
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	24	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	124	123½	124	Nov 9
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	Nov 4
14¾	5	Am Comi Alco	13	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6⅞	4	Am European	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	9	20⅜	19⅜	20½	— ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
14⅞	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	Nov 9
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 9
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ½
8¾	4⅛	Am International	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
29½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	31	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ½
77½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	78½	78½	78½	+2
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	13	15¼	14⅜	15	
9⅞	5¾	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Nov 9
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	47¾	46	47¾	+1¾
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)		120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	89	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	10	47⅜	46½	47	+ ¼
41¼	16¼	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	13	41½	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
19¼	9	Am Rad & St S	157	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	117	23⅛	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	11	76½	75	76½	+2¾
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	9	23⅛	22	22⅜	— ⅜
583⅜	281⅜	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	46	58¼	57	57	—1¼
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	136	136	136	Nov 9
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
37⅝	15⅜	Am Sti Fdrs	48	38	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	16	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	9	26½	25½	26½	+1⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	103¾	103¼	103¼	—1⅛
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	20⅜	20½	Nov 9
149¾	112	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	149¼	148¼	148½	— ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87	86⅛	87	+1
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	90⅝	90	90⅜	+ ½
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)		150	150	150	Nov 9
8¾	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	197	16½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	22	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	12	45	44¼	44½	
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	28	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda	176	38¾	37¾	37⅞	—1¼
64⅞	29	Anacon W & C	1	63	63	63	
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
20½	10	Andes Copper	7	16½	15½	16⅛	+ ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	29½	29½	29½	Nov 9
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Nov 9
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	20	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	15	52¾	50	52	Nov 9
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
51½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	27	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	19	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	Nov 9
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	65½	65½	65½	Nov 9
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
43⅜	22¼	Atch T & S F	140	44⅞	43½	44¼	+ ¾
72	49	Atch T & S F pf	9	67½	67	67	+ ¾
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	28	29⅞	28⅝	29¾	— ⅜
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¾	12½	12¾	Nov 4
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	22	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Nov 5
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (1¼e)	38	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	47¾	46	47¾	+1¼
65½	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	65½	65	65½	Nov 9
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	27	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	

B

15⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	52	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
11	5	Balt & Ohio	27	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
13⅝	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	29	10½	10	10⅜	
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	26	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	143	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	35	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	— ¼
115½	41	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	5	115	115	115	+ ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	161	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	6	19	18⅞	19	
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	54⅜	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
75⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	175	75½	74⅜	74⅝	— ½
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (2)	26	18½	18	18⅛	+ ¼
111	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	113½	112½	112½	+1½
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	28¾	28½	28¾	— ½
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	7	24⅜	24	24	— ½
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	52	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	54	29	27⅞	28	—1⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	21	30½	29⅝	29⅞	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	24	18½	18	18	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	18	34⅞	33¾	33¾	—1⅛
4¾		Boston & Maine		3¼	⅛	⅛	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	28	28	28	+ ¼
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	45	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	41	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
40¼	29	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 9
10⅜	3⅞	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
13½	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	28	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
37	16⅜	Bklyn Man Tr pf	6	34¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	12	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	8	14¼	14	14	
13½	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	17	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	28	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	18	5⅜	5	5¼	
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	84	19⅜	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	54	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10	5¼	Butler Bros	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	32	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
24	6	Byers (A M) Co	43	15¼	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	10	23⅜	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅞	5¼	Calumet & Hec	21	9⅜	9	9¼	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	8	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	38	18½	18	18	— ⅛
8⅛		Canad Pacific	40	7½	6⅞	7	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	8	22½	21¼	22	+1⅛
4½	2⅛	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	17	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (8e)	41	86½	92½	84	+3
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	21	51½	50½	50½	—1½
106⅝	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	2	106	106	106	
26⅝		Celanese Corp	63	26⅜	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
86	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	84	84	84	+1¾
16½	14¼	Celotex Corp (new)	33	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	23	22½	23	+ ¼
5⅝		Cent Foundry	41	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
14		Cent R R N J	4	10½	10	10	— ⅜
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1¼	Century Rib M		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 20
59¼	6¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	24	53½	52	52	— ½
42½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
30⅝	18	Champ Pap & F	17	31⅜	30⅝	31⅝	+1⅜
12⅞	9	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	59	36½	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86	86	86	Nov 9
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	5	43⅜	42¾	43¼	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 3
4	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¼	3	3¼	Nov 9
1¾	⅛	Chi & N West	9	1	1	1	
9¼		Chi & N West pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 9
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	12	14½	14¼	14¼	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	27	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	10	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
39½	21	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	39	38⅝	38⅝	Nov 9
44½	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	46	45	46	+1⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rx Is & Pac		⅜	⅜	⅜	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1	⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	1⅞	1½	1½	Nov 9
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	3¼	Childs Co	9	16¼	16	16¼	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	*117	87¼	86½	86⅞	— ⅛
13½	7⅜	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¼e)	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	30	30	30	
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	32	59½	58¼	58¼	—1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	4	23½	22½	22½	—1
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	137½	136½	136½	— ½
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ½
16⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm Pf(½a)	26	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
105½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ½
39¼	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	12	38½	37½	37½	— ⅜
23½	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	16	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	13½	Col Br cast A (1¼e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¾
22⅜	12	Colum B'cast B(.90e)	3	18⅞	18	18⅞	Nov 7
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	190	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (8)	5	80	79	79	—1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g%f)	7	18⅜	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	97	96	96½	— ¼
59⅜	23	Coml Credit (4)	45	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅜
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
62½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	49	64	62⅞	63¼	+ ¾
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	111	111	111	Nov 9
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	29	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	122	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	15	53⅜	52¼	52¼	— ½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	48	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 9
22¼	10½	Consol Aircr	43	22	21⅛	21¼	— ⅞
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	150	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	— ¼
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	12	104	103⅛	103⅛	— ½
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	2	11⅝	11½	11½	
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	36	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	72	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	28	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Can Inc	66	23¼	21½	21⅝	—1⅜
32⅜	11¼	Cont Bak B	26	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
103⅛	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	Nov 9
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	40	42⅛	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	Nov 9
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	6	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
7⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	56	32	31¼	31½	
28½	10	Cont Steel	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Street Construes Election Results Good for Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The stock market responded to the election news with one of the sharpest rises in 1938. The full day's turnover was the heaviest since Oct. 21, 1937. First hour trading was heaviest since the announcements of the Munich Pact, and the number of issues traded, 969, was the largest since June 30,1938.

Both in volume of trading and in price rises the market equaled the vehemence of mid-June and the post-Munich rises.

During the first hour turnover was 950,000 shares and the ticker ran five minutes behind with pivotal shares opening substantially higher and the market easily absorbing whatever profit taking came in. The rise continued throughout the day and accelerated again at the close with the tape again falling behind.

The rise was distributed throughout almost the entire list including steels, motors, rubbers, rails and utilities.

Conservative Gains Surprise

Election results were sharply surprising to the Street, which had anticipated a Republican gain of perhaps 50 Congressional seats instead of about 80 actually won. In addition, a number of other side developments were taken favorably, including the defeat of Gov. Frank Murphy in Michigan, rejection in California of the $30-every-Thursday scheme and turning down by economy-minded voters of numerous bond issues.

In addition several state referendums on labor laws and policies were favorably received by the Street.

Other markets also reflected optimism. Corporate bonds advanced sharply in active trading, particularly second grade rails, utilities and industrials. The commodity markets moved up slightly and 7,000,000 yards of grey goods were sold on Worth Street, the largest turnover in several months. The dollar turned strong on foreign exchange reflecting the political switch toward conservatism in this country.

The election results found the stock market in an apparently strong technical position, for after the sharp early October up-swing it almost had failed to make any headway for four successive weeks and volume had been shrinking each day.

Less Federal Interference Seen

A substantial backlog of very favorable business news had been accumulating during this market standstill, capped on Monday by an announcement that steel operations had jumped to 61 per cent and scrap steel prices had firmed conspicuously.

The business indices had been rising each day after seasonal adjustment while the market marked time.

In general, Wall Street's favorable interpretation of the election was somewhat reminiscent of its bullish response to the defeat of the NRA early in 1935. Apparently the fears that a conservative swing would paper off deficit spending were more than offset by the hope that the coming Congress would interfere much less with business and would adopt more favorable and regulatory policies. As a result, a considerably accelerated upturn in private financing, due to renewed confidence is expected to get under way this winter.

The one uncertainty in the picture is seen here as the possibility that post-election bitterness at Washington and in C. I. O. ranks may lead to unpleasant attacks on business in the next few months.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.97	14.86
Affiliated F Inc	4.57	5.06
Amerex Hold	23.50	24.50
Am Business Shrs	3.87	4.27
Am Gen Equip Inc	.57	.66
Am Insrs Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	17.52	18.74
British Type Inv	.22	.37
Broad St Inv	26.88	28.75
Bullock Fund	16.125	17.375
Can Inv Fund	4.15	4.50
Chain St Inv	23.44	25.24
Dividend Shrs	16.77	17.84
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.42	1.54
Eaton & Howard Fd F	18.25	19.60
Equity Corp $3 pf	12.87	13.82
Fidelity Fund Inc	30.75	33.75
Fund Investors Inc	21.63	23.30
Gen Capital	19.63	21.22
Gen Investors Tr	33.56	36.09
Incorp Investors Tr	5.26	5.83
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	19.69	21.17
Maryland Fund	38.30	38.30
Mass Investors	6.33	6.95
Mutual Invest	22.84	24.23
Nation Wide Voting	12.82	14.61
New England Fund	1.51	1.65
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.49	15.59
Plymouth Fund Inc	13.25	15.75
Putnam Fund	.51	.57
Quarterly Income Shrs	15.67	16.76
Railway & Light Sec	11.85	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	11.75	13.75
Repub Invest Fund	90.00	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.37	.41
Spencer Trask Fund	3.50	5.00
Stand Util Inc	17.48	18.55
State Street Invest	.70	.76
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	83.50	87.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.59	.65
US El Lt & P Voting	1.07	1.20
Wellington Fund	1.00	..
	14.25	15.62

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.25
Corp Tr A-A mod acc mod	3.04	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.04	6.25
Deposit Bk Sh N Y "A"	5.24	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	1.45	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.03	..
Diversified Tr C	2.70	..
Diversified Tr D	6.20	6.90
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.50	4.80
Nation Wide Sec	5.53	6.13
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.70	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	62.625	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.36	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.97	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.92	..
Repres Tr-Shrs	2.60	..
Super of Am Tr AA BB	11.11	11.61
Super of Am Tr C D	2.53	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	7.26	..
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	14.75	..
	2.15	..

Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	4.00	8.125
First Boston Corp	21.50	22.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds					
Bonds			Common Stocks		
	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.08	29.54	S-1	29.54	32.40
B-2	22.51	24.71	S-2	15.96	17.63
B-3	15.28	16.81	S-3	15.23	16.90
B-4	7.52	8.44	S-4	5.65	6.55
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.57	18.09	K-2	12.58	13.97

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25, export, 11.34. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.75 forward, 46.80. Lead steady, spot New York, 4.10; East St. Louis spot and forward, 3.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 3.95. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unch-

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.2	107.2	107.2
3	3½s '41	107.12	107.12	107.12
2	3⅜s '47-43	109.30	109.29	109.29
13	3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
1	3¼s '46-44	109.24	109.24	109.24
2	3¼s '56-46	113.9	113.9	113.9
1	3¼s '49-46	108.31	108.31	108.31
16	4¼s '52-47	118.28	118.26	118.26
26	2½s '53-49	108.23	108.23	108.23
28	2½s '52-50	102.13	1029	102.9
20	2¼s '54-51	102.14	102.10	102.12
11	3s '55-51	104	103.31	103.31
16	2⅞s '60-55	106.29	106.29	106.29
2	2½s '59-56	104.11	104.10	104.10
37	2¾s '63-58	103.11	103.9	103.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	106	105.29	105.29
43	3s '49-44	106.17	106.17	106.17

Home Owners' Loan

24	2¾s '49-39	102.18	102.17	102.17
15	3s '52-44	106.18	106.15	106.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
3	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	38½	38½	38½
2	Alleghany 5s '44	84¼	84	84¼
15	Alleghany 5s '49	75	75	75
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	39¼	39	39¼
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Allied Strs 4½s'50	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1	Allis Chalm 4s'52	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Am & For P5s 2030	111	111	111
10	AmIGChem 5¼s'49	55½	55½	55½
17	Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	104
13	Am T&T 5½s'43	101	101	101
8	Am T&T 3¼s'66	112¾	112½	112¾
3	Am T&T 3¼s'66	105	104¾	104¾
2	Am T Pdr cv '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Anaconda C 4½s'50	114¼	114¼	114½
8	Arm Del 4s '57	105¾	105⅝	105¾
15	Arm Del 4s'55	98⅝	98	98⅜
20	AT&SF 4s'95	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
15	AT&SF 4¼s '95 st	106½	106¼	106½
14	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	91	90¾	90¾
2	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	101½	101	101½
13	A C Line 1st4s'52	106	106	106
50	ACL cit 4s '52	88⅝	86¾	86¾
6	A C Line 4½s '64	68½	67½	68½
47	A C Line 5s '65	71	71	71
7	At & Dan 1st4s48	81	81	81
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35¼	34½	34½
5	Bald Loco 5s '50 st	30½	30½	30½
41	B&O rfg 6s '95	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞
44	B&O 1st 5s '48	22¾	22	22¼
64	B&O rfg 5s '95	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
8	B&O 5s '96 F	22¼	21½	22⅜
31	B&O 5s 2000 D	22¼	22	22⅜
138	B&O cv 4½s '60	22⅜	22	22⅜
39	B&O 4s '48	16¼	15½	15¾
1	B&OAsPLE&WV '41	51½	50⅝	51⅛
25	B&O 5s S W '50	44	44	44
2	B&O 4s T C '50	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
5	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51st	36½	36⅛	36½
1	Bang & Aroo 4s '43	105	105	105
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1	BethSt134s'60	128¾	128¾	128¾
12	BethSt134s'65	105¾	105½	105½
20	BethSt 3¼s '66	100	100	100
32	Boston&Me 5s '52	99⅞	99½	99¾
13	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ61	21	20½	21
28	Boston&Me 5s '55	28½	28⅛	28½
13	Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	32¼	31¼	32⅛
62	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
1	Bkly Un2Ell5s '50	74¾	74¾	74½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	81½	81½	81½
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '61	97	96½	96½
19	Buf R&P 4½s '57	110	110	110
16	Bush Term 5s '55	30½	29¾	29¾
3	Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	45	43½	45
3	Can Sou 5s '62	94	94	94
3	Can Nat Strs '69 Oct	99⅛	98	99⅛
10	Can Nat Rys 4½s'51	119¼	119¼	119½
5	Can Nat Rys 4½s'55	115⅞	115⅜	115½
10	Can Nat Rys 4½s'57	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Can Pac 4s perp	82	82	82
4	Chicrex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	67⅛	67¼	67¼
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s '59	67⅛	67¼	67¼
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12½	12¼	12½
28	Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	7	7	7
4	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	102½	102½	102½
42	Cen Pac 5s 60	106¾	106⅝	106¾
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	61	59⅝	61
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	78	75⅞	75⅞
3	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	27	27	27
1	Cen Steel 8s 41	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	ChampionP&P 4¾s50	99¾	99¼	99¼
4	Champion P&P 3¾ 4¾s	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	CdOhio cn 5s 39	102	102	102
47	C&O 4½s 92	120	119½	120
12	C&O 3¼s 96 D	97	97	97
6	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	97¼	97	97
8	Chi & Alton 3s 49	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
9	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	95	95	95
2	CB&Q 4½s 77	90½	90½	90½
3	CB&Q gen 4s 58	99½	99½	99½
82	CB&Q 5s Ill 49	99½	99¾	99¾
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	15	16½
57	Chic Gt West 4s 59	15⅛	14½	15½
6	Chic & L 6s 47	23¾	21⅞	23¾
7	Chi I&L 4s 47	17	17	17
263	CMSP &Pac 5s 75	15	15	15
338	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	12	11	11½
5	CM&StP 4½s 89	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	CM&StP 4½s 89C	29½	29½	29½
12	CM&StP 4½s 89E	29¾	29¾	29¾
16	CM&StP gen 4s 89	29½	29	29½
4	CM&SP 5½s 89 B	27¾	27¼	27½
5	CM&NW rfg 5s2037	24¾	25	25
12	Chi&NW 4¼s'49	12	12	12
22	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	16½	16½	16½
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6¼	5¾	5¾
6	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11	10½	10½
1	Chi & NW 4½s'87	11	10½	11
7	Chi & NW 4½s'87 reg	17¾	17¾	17¾
6	Chi & NW 3½s'87	14	14	14
12	CRI&Pcv 4½s'60	17	16½	17
17	CRI&P 4s'88	4¼	4	4
3	CRI&P rfg 4s34	18¾	17¾	18⅛
2	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8	8	7¾
3	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	69¼	69¼	69¼
8	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	53	51¼	53
20	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	109⅛	108½	108½
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	101¾	101¾	101¾
20	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
1	Childs Co 5s '43	90¼	90	90¼
11	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	76½	76½	76½
3	Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
19	Cin&SBL 4½s '77	108½	108¼	108½
5	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	60½	60	60
3	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	73	73	73
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'70	106¾	106	106
2	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	108	108	108
2	Clev Un Term 5s '73	87½	87½	87½
4	Clev Un Ter 4½s'77 C	80⅛	80⅛	80⅜
1	Col Fuel 5s '70	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	Col & So 4½s '80	61¼	61¼	61¼
45	Colombia G 5s '52 May	45¼	44¾	45¼
14	Colombia G 5s 1961'	95¾	95¼	95⅝
1	Col Ry Pwr4½s '65	94¾	93½	94
22	Coml Cred 3¾s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Coml Cred 3½s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8	Comwlth Ed 3¼s'68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	Comwh Ed cv 3½s'58	108	108	108
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107¾	107¾	108¼
4	Comw Ed cv 3½s'59 n	108⅞	108¾	108¾
10	Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Con Edis 3¼s'46	107¾	107¾	107¾
27	Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104½	104½
7	Con Oil 3½s'51	105	105	105
8	Consoln Coal 5s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	54	54	54
2	Consum Pow 3½s'65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Consum Pow 3½s'67	107	107	107
5	Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Consum Pow 3¾s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
26	Container 5s '43	100	99¾	100
1	Crane Co 3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
7	Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s8 '42	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞
1	Cuba RR 6s '46	35½	34¾	34¾
2	Cuba RR 5s '42	36	36	36
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	39¾	39¾	39¾
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
1	Del P&L 4½s'69	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
4	DG&E 5s '51	107¼	107	106¾
30	D&RGW 4s '36	14¼	14	14
7	D&RG 1st 5s Asd	6¾	6½	6½
9	D&RG West 5s '78	19¾	19½	19⅝
1	Det Ed 4½s'61	112	112¼	112¾
6	Det Ed 3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
12	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Dul SS&A 5s '37	15	15	15
12	E TenVA&G 5s '56	84¾	85	85
8	Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	109¼	109	109¼
1	El Paso N Gas4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
24	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Erie 1st 4s '96	44¾	44½	44½
15	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	23	23⅜
6	Erie cv 4s '53 A	22¾	21⅞	22⅜
3	Erie cv 4s '53 B	22	22	22
1	Erie cv 4s '54 D	22	22	22½
3	Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	F pf L&T 1st 6s '42	101½	101½	101½
2	Fed L&T 1st 5s '42	100½	100½	100½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	10½	10½	10½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10	9¾	10
4	Gen Cable 5½s'47	64	63¾	64
11	Gen Mot Ac 3s '48	104½	104½	104½
35	Gen St Cast 5½s'49	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	Goodrich 4½s '56	70½	70	70¼
14	Goodrich 6s '45	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
9	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	100¼	100	100
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	97	97	97
78	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	90	90	90
20	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	85	85	85
31	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¼	98½	99⅛
13	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98	98¾
22	Gt Nor 3¾s'61	89	88¾	89
6	G Bay&W deb B	76¼	74¾	76¼
5	Gulf M&N 5s '56	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4	Gulf St Utl 4½s'61	73½	73½	73½
1	Gulf St Utl 4s '66	94½	94½	94½
1	Hous OilTex 5½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
31	Hud Coal 5s'62A	38	36⅛	38
32	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111¼	111¼	111½
10	Ill Cen 4s '52	57	56	56
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	49	48¾	49
45	Ill Cen 4½s '66	64	64	64
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	49	48¾	49
18	IC&CBL&NO 5s'63A	55¾	54¾	54¾
1	IC&CBL&NO 5s'63	51	51	51
20	Interb R Tr 6s '32	105½	105	105
18	Interb RR rfg 5s'66	38¼	37¾	38
1	Interlake Iron 4s '47	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
16	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	102½	102½	102½
11	Int Gt Nor 5s '36 B	20½	19½	20½
	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	19	18	18½
	Int Gt Nor 6s '44	30	29¾	29¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56½	54½	56½
14	Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89¼	89¼
1	Int Paper 5s '47	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Int Rys C A 6½s47	85¼	85¼	85¼
6	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Int T&T 4½s'52	66½	66	66
30	Int T&T 5s '55	70⅝	70	70
3	Iowa Cen rrg 4s '51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Jones&Laugh8t4¼s61	95½	95½	95½
17	KCFtS & Mem 4s36	37¾	37¼	237
15	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	34½	32⅝	35½
25	K C South 5s '50	70½	69¾	70½
5	K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	105½	105½	105½
8	Kresge Found 4s '45	104½	104¼	104½
13	Lac Gas 5½s'53	54¾	54	54
2	Lac Gas 5½s'53	54¾	54	54
2	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	53¼	52¼	52¼
4	Lac Gas 5s'39	82	82	82
5	LE & West 2d 5s '41	65⅜	65	65⅜
2	L S & M S 3½s'97	89½	89½	104½
30	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	31½	31½
5	Leh & N Y 4s '45	37½	37½	37½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	29	28	28
1	Leh Val HTerm5s54	47½	47½	47½
1	Leh Val NY 4½s40	52	52	52
1	Lehigh Val 3s 2003	27	27	27
1	Leh Val 5s 2003asd	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Leh Val 4½s2003	26	25½	26
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
60	Leh Val 4s 2003	25⅜	24½	25⅜
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	25	24½	25
5	Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
2	Liggett&M 5s '51	126½	126½	126½
7	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102	102	102
4	Long Is unif 4s '49	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	84	84	84
3	Louisi&Ark 5s '69	128	128	128
17	Louis&N un 4s '40	83	82⅞	82⅞
1	Lou&N Mobile4½s'45	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
8	Manati Sug 4s '57	107	107	107
37	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	34½	35
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	34	32⅞	33½
2	Marion StShov½s'47	31½	31½	31½
22	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	80	80	80
10	Mead Corp 6s '45A	104¾	104	104¾
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15½	15½	15½
12	M&StL 4s '49	17½	17½	17½
11	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	3	2¾	3
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9	9
5	Mo-Ill 5s '59	9¼	9	9
8	M-K-Tex 5s '42	45	45	45
58	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '67	47½	47	47½
26	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	18¾	18½	18½
57	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	57	55¾	57
105	Mo Pac 5s '65A	34½	34½	34½
20	Mo Pac 5s '77F	20¼	20	20¼
27	Mo Pac 5s '78G	20¼	20¼	20¼
29	MoPac 5s '80H	20¼	19¾	20
29	MoPac 5s '81 I	20¼	19¾	20
25	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19¾	19¾	20
8	Monon&Ohio 5s '36	6½	6	6
14	Mob&Ohio 4s '77	33¼	33	33
3	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	29¼	29¼	29¼
7	MonWPaPubSer 5s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
25	MontPow 3¾s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Montreal Tr 5s '41	99	99	99
2	Mord&Essex 4½s '55	99	99	99
7	Mount St T&T 5½s'68	52	52	52
1	Nassau El 4s '51	104	104	104
22	NatDairy 3¾s'51ww	35½	35½	35½
2	Nat Dist Pr 4¼s'49	104	104	104
14	NERR Mex4½s'26asd	104½	104½	104½
6	Natl Steel 4s '65	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Newark Gas 5s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	NewEneT&T5s '52	120¾	120¾	120¾
5	NEngTaT 4s5 '61 B	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
6	NJPow&Lt 4½s '60	124	124	124
16	NOPubSv 5s '55D	107½	107½	107½
1	NOTex&M 5s '54B	107¼	1008	100¼
1	NOTex&M 4½s'56	35	35	35
50	NYC rfg 5s 2013	32	32	32
85	NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¾	64¾	65½
25	NYC cn 4s '98	60	59½	60
2	NYC3¾s'48	70	69¾	70
18	NYC 3¼s'52	78	78	78
74	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	69½	68½	69¼
3	NYC&HR 3½s'97	65	65½	66
5	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	65½	65½	65½
37	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	89¾	89¾	89¾
88	NYCh&StL 4½s'78	51	50¼	50¾
33	NYCh&StL 4s'46	75	74¾	74¾
10	NY Conn 4½s'53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	NY Ed 3¼s'65	106¼	106¾	106¾
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	115½	115½	115½
12	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	NYNH&H clt 6s'40	16	16	16
14	NYNH&H 4½s'67	14	14	14
10	NYNH&H 4s '55	14	13½	14
25	NYNH&H 4s '56	14	13½	14
6	NYNH&H 4s '57	14	13½	14
1	NYNH&H 3½s'47	13	13	13
39	NYNH&H 3½s'56	13½	13	13
3	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	NY Tel 4½s'39	107	107	107
10	NYW&Bost 4½s'46	103¾	103½	103¾
5	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
24	Norf Sou 5s '61A	19¾	19	19
28	Norf & W 4s '96	119½	119	119
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	105½	105½
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	106	106	106
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104	103½	106
30	Nor Pac 4s'97	70¾	70	70
2

Kemal's Successors Expected To Keep His Foreign Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain, France, and Italy in the Mediterranean despite the fact that it has practicaly no fleet. Moreover, the stability of the regime established by Kemal recently resulted in Britain's guaranteeing £15,000,000 credit to Turkey to buy British goods and for the development of Turkish coast defense, harbors, and industry. Dr. Walther Funk, German Economics Minister, in a post-Munich visit negotiated a similar advance by Germany to the tune of about £12,000,000 sterling, thus throwing a vivid light on the way that Germany is trying to compete with British influence in this part of the world.

Kemal had many characteristics in common with the two chief European absolute rulers, but his great ambition was rather for the development of his country than for the refounding of the Turkish Empire as it existed in 1914.

The loss of Palestine, Arabia, and Syria was a blow chiefly to Turkish prestige, and but for the determined attitude of Kemal in 1918 Turkey's territorial losses might have been even more heavy.

As a boy he showed his disapproval of corporal punishment by leaving school and taking up work on his uncle's farm. From there, in defiance of his parents' wishes, he entered the Military College at Saloniki, and thence graduated to the Military Academy at Constantinople.

As a young officer he became involved in a subversive national movement which earned him removal to Damascus, where he took part in an anti-Arab campaign in that disturbed area. Throughout his whole career runs a strain of vigorous originality and fearlessness of authority.

The Gallipoli Peninsula first saw him in action in 1912 as a junior officer, three years later he led the Turkish forces in the recapture of Chanak Bair.

Recognized as a vigorous military leader, he was sent by Sultan Mohammed VI to take charge of demobilizing the troops in Anatolia at the end of the war. Instead he used them as a nucleus for a nationalist army and was outlawed.

July, 1921, again saw him in action, for the Greek successes created an emergency with which he alone could deal. He took supreme command of the army, rallied the fleeing Turkish forces, and conceived the counterstroke which restored the situation. His tenacity and refusal to acknowledge defeat once more brought victory to the Turkish arms, when all around him had given way to despair.

The revolutionary movement having come to a head in 1922, he was instrumental in deposing the Sultan in that year after driving the Greeks out of Smyrna and took a prominent part in the subsequent discussions relating to the Treaty of Lausanne, which set the frontiers of Turkey as they are today.

On Oct. 29, 1923, the National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a Republic and unanimously elected Kemal its first President. He immediately began his long-projected task of modernizing Turkey's 13,000,000 inhabitants. On March 3, 1924, he abolished the Caliphate.

He managed to keep Turkey out of the armaments race which had drawn all Europe into its vortex, maintaining an adequate army, navy and air force for the defense of the Turkish frontiers.

Success of Treaties

Turkey's treaties with other countries have been so successful that the defense of its land frontiers causes no anxiety. Since it cannot hope to have even local command of the sea, it was obliged to undertake the rearmament of the Dardanelles for the security of Istanbul, and its European territory.

Concern over a Pan-Islamic movement no longer exists, for Kemal declared for religious toleration, and freedom of worship. Any person, no matter what his religion may be, born, educated, and working in Turkey, may claim the benefits of Turkish citizenship.

Changes in Turkey

Under his rule, the name of the old capital was changed from Constantinople to the ancient Turkish title of Istanbul, thus erasing a reminder of the years when the Turks were vassals of a foreign power. The Lausanne treaty's abolition of extra-territorial rights for aliens further bolstered the Turkish nationalist feeling.

Kemal launched one of his boldest attacks upon the old way of thinking when he put a taboo on the Arabic alphabet, upon whose involved characters he blamed the 90 per cent illiteracy of his people. A new "Latin" alphabet of 28 letters was created, ABC schools were opened in the principal centers of the nation and all persons between 16 and 45 were told to learn to read and write. "Education toward democracy" was the slogan of this drive and while it didn't reach the entire population, it did cut illiteracy by about 60 per cent.

In freeing women from the shackles of Islam, Kemal relied upon personal example while he urged them by voice and pen to adopt western fashions. In this work he was seconded by his wife, Latife Hanim, European educated daughter of Muameru Chaki Bey, a wealthy merchant of Smyrna, whose interests extended to the New York Cotton Exchange.

Palestine Situation Dimmed By Uncertainty of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — The protracted state of uncertainty over Palestine's future is the darkest side of the situation. This uncertainty drags on from day to day, month to month, year to year.

It is a time of anxiety and strain for everyone in the country whatever their race or creed. No policeman is safe from being shot at while on duty, no law-abiding citizen leaves his house except on the way to his work.

Except for the old city of Jerusalem, all the towns are open towns and their inhabitants live in constant fear of attack, either from rebel troops of the organized opposition or from bandits who are out to plunder to enrich themselves. The Government has been obliged to relinquish control of certain towns and villages where police stations, post offices and other public buildings have been burned. The countryside, being of limestone formation, is riddled with caves, and rebel troops can thus take cover only too easily even from airplane attack.

The old city of Jerusalem has been closed and one hears firing going on within the walls. The Arab police have had their rifles taken from them. Their position, when obliged to defend themselves against their own countrymen, was quite an impossible one. They believe that their country is being slowly but surely taken from them by the British and given to the Jews.

On the other hand, more and more Jews are being trained as supplementary police and armed. Hardly a young Jew of military age is not being used in the cities, as well as in the colonies, to guard those quarters of the towns where his own people live, as well as the chief roads connecting towns and villages.

Opposition Organized

The fact that Jews are being more and more used and Arabs less and less increases the jealousy and racial hatred, which has passed far beyond all reason and is constantly fanned by propaganda. The feeling against the British, too, has turned to extreme bitterness.

The Moslem Arabs have organized themselves as well as the Christian Arabs into a remarkably effective opposition to the British Government.

This so-called "Arab National Government" sends its decrees throughout the Arab population, and its headquarters are those of the rebel army. It makes the wearing of "kefiyeh" and "agal" obligatory for men instead of hats or caps, and forces all Arab women to wear the veil, though Christian women still keep their faces uncovered. It collects funds constantly from Arab shopkeepers and private citizens, robs Government offices of files, typewriters and duplicators, destroys telegraphic and telephonic communication, cuts electric light cables, endeavors to cut off food supplies by attacking the convoys connecting the big towns.

The rebels claim the old city of Jerusalem, which is closed, as their own and have taken up positions in every street and on the city walls. Police and troops are trying to comb the city for arms, and are in constant danger from snipers. The "Arab National Government" ordered a seven-day strike for the shopkeepers in the whole of Jerusalem, and it became most difficult to obtain fresh food.

It is the Arab Christians who are suffering most from the present situation. They are only a small minority of the population and dislike being dictated to by the rebel Moslems. They are forced to close their shops on Fridays as well as Sundays, thus leaving only five working days in the week. Arab lawyers may take part only in cases before the military courts. Rebel decrees cover the smallest matters. Some are definitely good, as for instance that gambling and drinking are to be stopped. But when these are combined with the offers of large sums of money for the slaying of prominent persons in the Government, their value may be discounted.

The position of the villagers is a miserable one. How they live at all in the best of times in a country so barren is a mystery. But now they are in a sad plight indeed. Any night the rebels may descend on them for money, food and recruits, and they have no police to defend them. If they shelter rebels who fire from their windows their houses are liable to be blown up by British troops.

The Arabs are a spirited people and will not be cowed. And the Jews are fighting with their backs to the wall. Their self-restraint after the regrettable burst of bomb-throwing has been admirable. Co-operation between the two races—disagreeing fundamentally over immigration of Jews into Palestine—presents one of the most complex problems of the present day.

C. Bethany

Social Security Checks For Florida's Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Three hundred and fifty thousand Florida workers will be eligible to share in a $10,000,000 benefit fund if they are employed for three weeks consecutively during 1939.

The money is held by the Social Security Board in Washington as a trust for Florida workers. It was paid by employers of eight or more workers in a 3 per cent tax on their pay rolls. The Social Security Board gets 10 per cent, the remaining retained as benefits to Floridians.

Payments will begin in January. Wendell C. Heaton, chairman of the Florida Industrial Commission, estimated there will be approximately 100,000 checks a month because of seasonal employment. Average benefit will be $5.

More 'Honorables' Added to Federal List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The election brought the designation "Honorable" to several hundred more Americans.

The State Department style book, court of last resort for those baffled by official formalities, lists the title for members of Congress, Governors, Cabinet officers, certain other federal officials, and Mayors of large cities.

Protocol officers of the Department said defeated Congressmen still have the right to the designation. "Once an Honorable, always an Honorable," they explained.

President Learns Few Lose Jobs As Wage Law Effect

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt made public last night a report from Administrator Elmer F. Andrews placing at 30,000 to 50,000 the number of industrial workers laid off when the Federal Wage-Hour Law went into effect.

Mr. Andrews said many earlier reports "considerably exaggerated the difficulties experienced because of the new Act." He added the actual lay-offs constituted less than one-half of one per cent of the workers coming under the law and about one-tenth of one per cent of all gainful workers.

The President had no comment on election results. When asked specifically whether the Chief Executive would have anything to say regarding Democratic losses, Secretary Marvin McIntyre replied:

"He said there would be no comment. He said he was feeling very cheerful and everything is grand."

Mr. Roosevelt extended his congratulations personally early yesterday to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York on his re-election and followed this up by telephoning best wishes to Charles Poletti, Governor Lehman's running mate; Senator Robert F. Wagner, winner of the long term; Representative James M. Mead, elected to the short Senate term, and James H. Fay, elected to the House of Representatives over Representative John O'Connor.

The President spent the morning at home and in the afternoon went for a two-hour ride. He will leave here today for Washington to attend Armistice Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Andrews' report, based on reports from all states, suggested that "when all readjustments are completed, total employment will have been increased rather than decreased as a result of the (Wage-Hour) Act.

"Many of the lay-offs reported are not due primarily to the new Act," he told the President. "Among the more important contributing factors are seasonal changes, inactivity, substitution of efficient for inefficient workers, and curtailment as an offset to abnormally increased activity prior to the effective date of the Act."

Some of the inefficient workers laid off are being replaced by more efficient workers able to earn the minimum hourly rate, the report said, adding this transfer process would "operate to reduce further the net effect of the Act on employment volume."

It noted that the lay-offs were concentrated in a few southern industries, most of which "are characterized by wretchedly low wage rates and other special conditions or make use of a particularly inefficient part of the labor supply."

It said about 90 per cent of all workers reported laid off were employed in pecan shelling, tobacco stemming, lumber, and bagging.

"A considerable number of persons employed in the home production of garments and candlewick bedspreads have also been affected by the Act," the report continued, "but most of these workers appear to be secondary wage-earners supplementing other family income.

"Two industries, pecan shelling and home production of bedspreads, have long been notorious for extremely low wages. Firms paying five cents an hour for home work or $2.20 to $2.50 for a full working week should receive little sympathy because of forced curtailment."

The Wage-Hour Law specifies a 25 cents an hour wage minimum and a maximum work week of 44 hours.

The report said some increases in employment as a result of reduced hours had been noted, that in 32 states there had been no lay-offs, and in five other areas there was evidence of "only one situation involving a lay-off." These were the states of Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia.

Batista

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently inevitable and invited Colonel Batista to Washington.

It would be a mistake to give the impression that this acceptance of Cuban self-determination is accomplished with pleasure. It is not. But it certainly means that no matter how much American diplomacy dislikes what has happened in Cuba it is not prepared to attempt to interfere. On the contrary, it has swallowed its disappointment, has decided that Colonel Batista must be accepted as a Cuban fact, has invited him to Washington, and turned out today to greet him with medals and top hats. It marks a supreme concession to a neighboring Latin state to order its internal affairs as it sees fit. Having failed to balk Colonel Batista, Washington is now trying to come to terms with him.

The Army is the official host to the visitor because he is officially only chief of the Cuban Army. Thus the formal burden of entertaining him falls on General Craig, who is head of the American Army. But Mr. Welles is the real host behind the scenes. There will be a dinner given by Mr. Welles at the highly exclusive Bulgrave Club, and reportedly an unofficial evening with the Colonel at Oxon Hill, the Welles country estate in near-by Maryland.

Colonel Batista rose to power in Cuba out of the ruins of the old Machado regime. Washington had planned the downfall of Machado—or, rather, it had come to the conclusion that it could no longer go on giving an administration as unpopular as that of Machado had become the support necessary to its continuance. It withdrew its support and Machado fell, but what happened thereafter was not according to plan.

Mr. Welles, then Ambassador to Cuba, had intended that Cuba should go from the extreme pro-big-business type of administration of Machado to a liberal middle-of-the-road administration.

Instead, the Cuban people released from Machado domination took the bit by the teeth and ran toward the left, further by far than was to the taste of Mr. Welles and the State Department.

Mr. Welles succeeded in forcing the retirement of President Grau San Martin, the man whom the left wing movement in Mexico brought to the top, and imposing a more conservative President on Cuba. But it did not succeed in breaking the influence behind the scenes of Colonel Batista who has risen steadily in power and influence until today he is considered virtual dictator of the island, although he eschews the externals of dictatorship. With increasing power, Colonel Batista has given increasing evidence of leftward political tendencies until many State Department officials begin to think that it might have been better had they accepted Dr. Grau San Martin.

The crowning irony of the whole extraordinary situation is that Colonel Batista goes from Washington to Mexico City, having promptly followed his acceptance of the invitation from here by acceptance of one to go to Mexico.

Two More Lose Communications Commission Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The current shake-up in the Federal Communications Commission brought yesterday the abolition of posts held by Chief Examiner Davis G. Arnold and Press Chief G. Franklin Wisner. Chairman Frank R. McNinch, who left the Federal Power Commission on a White House order to "straighten out" the FCC situation, already had won adoption of a motion to dismiss Hampson Gary as chief counsel.

Three members of the Commission—Eugene O. Sykes, Thad H. Brown, and Paul Walker—voted with the Chairman on his proposal to abolish Mr. Arnold's office and transfer the Examining Department to the Law Department. Commissioners Norman S. Case, T. A. M. Craven, and George Henry Payne voted against abolishing Mr. Arnold's job and the latter two voted against abolishing Mr. Wisner's job.

Mr. Wisner, formerly a Washington correspondent for New York and Baltimore newspapers, remarked that Mr. McNinch "has never discussed with me for one minute my job. . . . If faults were found about my actions, as a matter of fairness, I should have been informed so I could have made corrections."

Mr. Arnold, a 17-year Civil Service veteran, issued a statement calling his ouster a "whim" on the part of the Chairman, asserting that the Commission had approved about 92 per cent of the reports of his examiners. Mr. Arnold is from Providence, R. I.

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GOOD FRAMING, reasonable; boudoir and bedroom prints acquire additional charm when laid in our French mats—tinted in soft exquisite halftones; rummage on our 25c print bargain counters. Maison Chagnon, 26 West 46th St., N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — One-room homes; beautifully furnished rooms in two spacious houses on residential street; ideal for business people who desire the privacy of a real home with independence from household responsibilities; maid service; completely equipped community kitchen. Phone LON. 9626.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.—2 rooms and bath, limited kitchen privilege, private home. RYAN, 88 Manhattan Ave.; tel. Tuckahoe 2985.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Sunny room, private home, kitchen privileges; near church and transit; business woman. Virginia 7-2657-W.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED accountant, cashier, office manager, seeks position with future; best of references. KERMIT WAGNER, 11 East Oakwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

MECHANICAL engineer, 35 years old, married; now employed by machine concern as traveling supervisor; experienced in textile and bakery field; desires resident position. Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SWEDISH man desires position as porter in office building; willing. Write Box G-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper, experienced, or general office worker; references; moderate salary. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—Contralto or baritone soloist for Christian Science church in western New York; one interested in Christian Science preferred. Box X-92, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

TAILORING

CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY. Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1085 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City. Butterfield 8-3698.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher, with European method. MRS. ROSE LA MANNA, 229 E. 4th St., WI. 6-4757.

KATHARINE LaSHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

STENOGRAPHY private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.—8 rooms and bath, 2 lavatories, garage, rock garden; near school. Inquire Realtor, 74 Read Ave.

UPHOLSTERING

Upholstering, Repairing, Refinishing. MODERN OR ANTIQUE. Ideal Cabinet Co., 65 Herkimer Place, near Nostrand, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. NEvins 8-1314.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Tremendous Savings In Our Annual "MEN'S WEEK" SALE
Scores of special values—everything a man needs for winter—buy now for Christmas gifts.
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds — Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS SALE
Women's Hosiery, 69c
Reg. 89c, $1, $1.15
Hose for every hour of the day
MAIN FLOOR

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone Greenwich 3197-J Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Toggery Shop
CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR Father and Son
Early Selection can be made now
261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

Now Is the Time For
Pleasant Christmas Shopping
Any selection made now may be reserved until Christmas.
W. D. WEBB INC.
Jewelers
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Mary Walls, Inc.
Announces an
Advance Clearing Sale
Featuring:
EVENING DRESSES
new sale price starting at 15.00
with various groups up to 59.50
DAY DRESSES
start at 10.75
other groups up to 29.50
The needed kind of clothes with all their wearing time ahead
61 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 2677

AUTOMATIC GAS Hot Water Heaters
★
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY
You Will Find a Large Selection of Christmas Cards
at
HORTON'S
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

SPEEDMASTER
Electric Aluminum Tea Kettles, 6 Qts.
Complete with Cord, $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Chocolate Fudge Cake
25c each
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
LADIES' TAILORING
Done
Reliable and Satisfactory
COR. W. MAIN and HANOVER STS.

Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
28 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Greenbacker's Greenhouses
can furnish
CHOICE FLOWERS
for Your Thanksgiving Table
Old Colony Road Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a ZOTOS *Permanent Wave*
Shampooing, Finger-Waving
Marcelling
Manicuring Haircutting
350 Main St., Middletown 'Phone 350

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

Time to Give Thought to the
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
Something for Everyone on Your List
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
343 Main St. 'Phone 3090

A GOOD BOOK
Makes a Lasting Gift
Many Recent Ones in Stock
Children's Books, Too
Special Orders Filled Promptly
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College St., Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1153
New Britain Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

A. D. Ridinger & Son
Groceries — Meats
Vegetables — Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-3112 6-3113
324 STATE STREET

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

SYKES & LIBBY INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Antoine's Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A TYPICAL AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DINNER
served at
CROSSWAY'S
WILTON, CONN.
Route 7 and Ridgefield Rd. Tel. Wilton 31

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
Outfitters to
MEN and BOYS
53 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to Bishop & Lyues and The Ferris-Devine Co.
Coal and Fuel Oil
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St.—First St.—Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652
24-Hour Service

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET—Connecticut Corner
Headquarters for Lewis Hosiery
[*Made by the Renowned Makers of Lewis Purses*]

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2181

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Special Purchase
Wool Boucle Reefer Coats
Sizes 12-40—Black only
$16.95
MANTELL & MARTIN
Stamford, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.
The Home of Hickey-Freeman Clothes in Stamford
Known as the best.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
261 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

The Downs Smith Co.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
REMOVAL SALE
Frigidaires—Home Cleaners
Radios — Electrical Ranges and Appliances
79 Atlantic Street Tel. 4-2136

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
Special Attention Always Given to Children's Wear
Children's Snow Suits
Plain colors and plain trim.
Prices $4.50, $5.98 and $7.98

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
We Have an Up-to-Date
Boys' Department
Just now we are showing a special line of boys' sweaters. Regular $1.39 to $1.69. Special price $1.00

The VANDERMAN Drug Co.
Joseph Vanderman, Ph.G.
371 East Main St. Cor. Cherry St.
Phone 3-9567
Whitman's, Gobelin's, Schrafft's Chocolates for Thanksgiving

LOOK YOUR LOVELIEST!
Feel your best! A weekly visit to our BEAUTY SALON for whatever beauty service you may wish!
For appointment call 3-2103
SUGENHEIMER'S

Time to make appointment for
A Permanent Wave
For Thanksgiving
We Specialize in "Zotos" and "Frederics" Permanents
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

We're now featuring a lovely selection of youthful dresses and gowns priced for every budget.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET WATERBURY

The Miller & Peck Co.
Wamsutta Supercale Sheets
They wear longer—made with the Equi-Tension process of yarn control — giving a greater tensile strength per inch. See them now.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Belmont 5600

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER
Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

THE CCGIESECO
Business and Advertising Printers
128 LIGHT STREET
Telephone Plaza 3333
Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 296

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SMART APPAREL
Women — Men — Boys
at
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
845-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Are You Proud of Your Home?
Do you like to entertain your Friends there, or is it a little out of date? A few new pieces of furniture, some new drapes and smart wall paper will make it 1938. Our interior decorating departments are always at your service
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.
I·MILLER Beautiful Shoes

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
JEWELER
60 Court Street Dial 21667
Not Too Early for
Christmas Shopping
Gifts for Marking
Planned For at Your Leisure

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BLDG., PHONE 24015
FLOWERS
The Lovely Gift for Thanksgiving or Christmas
VINCENT J. PILOTTE, *Mgr.*

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 4658

REMOVAL
is announced by
BAXTER & PLATE
INSURANCE BROKERS
100 East 42 Street, New York City — Caledonia 5-6600
Yonkers 4883

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

Comstock's
Christmas Outfitters for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 1030

Visit HOBLIN'S *New* Hardware Store
94 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

BRONXVILLE HAND LAUNDRY
Subsidiary of Victoria
"DE LUXE" IRONING
We Specialize in fine linens and wearing apparel.
Tels. Bronxv. 2292, Tuck. 0891, Scarsd. 844

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251
Quaker State

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut $12.25
Coke 9.25
$1 Discount C. O. D.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!

BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

PRINTING
Letterheads, Billheads, Statements, Personal Stationery, Etc.
Prices reasonable—Estimates cheerfully submitted.
Bison Stationery & Pad Co.
107 EAST GENESEE ST. WA. 6819

L. Hora Clock Co.
Exclusive
Clock and Watch Shop
AUTHORIZED AGENCY
Longines and Bulova Watches
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

Electrical Contractor
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
Repair Service—Decorative Work
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0750

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St., GA. 3211

COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. L. FINK
Specializing in All Beauty Work
Permanents from $2.50 up
726 GENESEE ST. CL 8821
Open Mon., Wed., Fri. Eves.

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

A. LOUIS
Clothes that are Different
CORTLAND, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

AND NOW—
Approved by the World-Famous American Institute of Laundering
Your Assurance of the Best
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

Charles Distefano
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Cor. South Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

Farhart Garage
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

JACK & JILL SHOPPE
80 North Main Street
A Complete Line of
Infants' and Children's Wear
Gifts and Novelties

ITHACA

Stromberg-Carlson Radios
AND
Westinghouse Appliances
Service on All Makes of Radio
GEORGE B. NORRIS
207 W. State Street Dial 9316

DRESSES, in the latest modes for Fall and Winter, are arriving daily—sizes 14 to 48. Crepes, non-crushable Velvets, and Wools in all the newest shades. Popular prices.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2123
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

PHOENIX HOSIERY
The ONLY Hosiery that is VITA-Bloom Processed for longer wear and added beauty.
79c to $1.15
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT
Moved to 11 E. 3rd Street
"Christmas Headquarters"
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

Superior Quality { MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY, Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

LARCHMONT

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

GIFTS
Lottie Dillon
1930 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

The Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER, Prop. 100 Merrick Road
Christmas cards now ready. Box assortments from 30 cents a box up. Personal cards with name—fifty for $1.00 and up.
BOOKS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN (Continued)

REAL ESTATE
Complete Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

LONG ISLAND ADDING MACHINE & TYPEWRITER COMPANY
35 Merrick Road, BALDWIN, L. I.
Phone Baldwin 466

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Red Cross
Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

The Southern Kitchen
ESTELLE HICKERSON, Prop.
Pies, Cakes, Cookies, Bread, Rolls
564 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 3977

It's Smart to Shop Locally
The price is the same. We meet department and chain store prices on all nationally known makes.
RADIOS, VICTROLAS, REFRIGERATORS, GAS RANGES, WASHERS, OIL BURNERS
Westminster Sales & Service
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8620
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
The Glasscraft Shop
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

WARM FALL DRESSES
for
SNAPPY FALL DAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

J. WIGOD
The Enterprise Store
Curtains, Draperies, Domestics
36-48 MAIN STREET

'GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union — 88 MAIN STREET — TEL. FL. 9-2734
Are you now purchasing fruits and vegetables that really meet your standard of excellence? If not, we would appreciate your visit, and feel that we can successfully meet your requirements.
Karbin's Fruit and Produce Exchange
Flushing 9-0344 136-16 Roosevelt Avenue
Orders promptly delivered.

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
Formerly with Brooks Bros.
Custom Clothing
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35.00
Shirts, Neckwear, Dobbs Hats
136-08 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Ind. 3-7677 At Bus Terminal

Stationery
Table Candles and Electric Bulbs
Womrath's Circulating Library
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41 Avenue Flushing 9-1701
Delivery service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

FOREST HILLS

Dr. Posner's Famous Shoes for Children, Fitted by a Well-Trained Staff
WALTERS
Shoes for Children
72-14 Austin Street

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
71-17 AUSTIN STREET
Also: 116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Order Your GIFTS and Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS *Early!*
Distinctive Wrappings
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Fur and Fabric Hats
From Your Own Material or Ours
Harriet hats
30 WINDSOR PLACE
Open Evenings Tuesday and Friday

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9825 119-59 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT

You will be
THANKFUL
if you have your
CLOTHES CLEANED
at
BOLLER'S
70 So. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

Goldman's Shoe Shop
Kali-sten-iks for children
84 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

His Master's Voice
VICTOR RECORDS
Blue Birds
3 for $1.00
SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 SO. MAIN ST. FREE. 5414

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St., Ph. Free. 4236
Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
We are making special flavors in fancy molds.
SERVE IT AT YOUR DINNER
Candy in Boxes or by Pound

GREAT NECK

MINERVA
HOSIERY and LINGERIE SHOP
FOUNDATION ACCESSORIES
The Great Neck Store With City Prices
Adjoining the Playhouse

PEGGY WEBER
DRESS and HAT SHOP
8 Third St. Phone G. N. 746

FINE JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDELE
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Imported English Raincoats
Custom Clothes—Sports Wear
Accessories for the Winter season
Opposite Playhouse, Tel. G. N. 422

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering, Reupholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers, French, English, Modern or Colonial Houses.
STYLE ART DECORATORS

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

FANN'S
Special SALE of
200 DRESSES
Reg. Price $7.98-$9.98
$5.00, all sizes
Millinery, $1.98
255 FULTON AVENUE

Full Sale of Household Items
Linoleum, Radiator Shields and Inclosures
Glass Ventilators
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
160 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8:15-11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET Open Evenings

DECORATIVE ART, INC.
Everlast Copperplated Mirrors, inexpensive, excellent framing. Fine prints and originals. Great variety in lamps and gifts. Colart Flowers, Greeting Cards, Photo Frames.
82-11½ 37TH AVENUE

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1923
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

Hats of Individuality by
Betty
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights — 89-61 164 St. Jamaica

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs { Made to Order, Remodeling, Repairing
Latest Styles Reasonable
Finest Workmanship
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

RUBIN'S
Let us furnish your kitchen with all Thanksgiving needs. Oil Cloth, Venetian Blinds. Agents for Devoe Paints. Complete assortment of electrical appliances.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Clayton
DRESSES COATS
BRIDAL OUTFITS
REPUBLIC 9-2110 89-78 165TH STREET

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
162-35 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-7899

QUALITY MEATS AND POULTRY
Fresh Fish Daily
"Koch wants to serve you"
Rep. 9-0600 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-27 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 9-8185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

J. KURTZ & SONS
FURNITURE
RADIOS—RUGS—LAMPS
Men's and Ladies' Clothing
Deferred Payments If Desired
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Ave.

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to.
131 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6246
Three Blocks West 3 Corners

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 74 Taft Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Prep Suits Mackinaws
Overcoats Hooded Jackets
Winter Sports Wear
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE Phone Lyn. 6322

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

SWEZEY & NEWINS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1894
A FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
Patchogue, N. Y. Phone 280

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

CHEVROLET **LYONS** CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

BARRY & PHILLIPS
FANCY GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
68 Port Washington Blvd. P. W. 1544

QUEENS VILLAGE

You're Always a Smart Picture when Outfitted by Philece.
Dresses
Hats
Coats
PHILIECE GOWNS
QUEENS THEATRE BUILDING

Bert's
Boys' and Student Shop
217-06 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-2323

I Create My Own Designs
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER FURS
96 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI-7-0527

LARS SUPER SERVICE STATION
214-30 JAMAICA AVENUE
PHONE HOLLIS 5-9632
SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO MONITOR READERS

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere always in attendance.

Queens Village DEPT. STORE
Formerly Dornbush Dept. Store
A DEPARTMENT STORE NEAR YOUR HOME
Missouri 7-0707 220-05 Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities:
at
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
Floral Park
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

MONITOR READERS

You are certain to be well fitted from our large stock of shoes—Dr. Posner's—Florsheim—Drew Arch—X-ray Fittings.
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 Jamaica Ave.

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0841
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-8450

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
Portable Typewriters—all makes
SO EASY TO BUY!
As little as $1 a week
Typewriter Repairing
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Clev. 3-9067

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1113

JEWELRY
E. D RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave. near 117th
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-2283

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
113-03 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2330

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
Special machineless
Permanent Wave
including razor hair styling
$6.50
for limited time only.
117-10 Hillside Avenue
R. K. O. Bldg.
Virginia 7-9767

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Hosiery
Kayser's 69c—value 79c
College Maid 59c—value 69c
Satin or Crepe Slips—95c and up
Manhattan Shirts or Shorts—3 for $1.00
WILLIAM FEINBERG
102-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-7345

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered
Est. 1919 Rich. Hill 2-8314

COATS
on sale now at very low prices
Visit Cohen's and be convinced
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
104-13 Jamaica Ave.

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
104-40 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1426
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

S. SCHWARTZ Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Toys—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Continued

For Thanksgiving
JAHN'S
Home-Made Chocolate Covered
Nuts and Fruits 88c lb.

117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

VIRGINIA 7-9512
Premneis Restaurant
German-American Cooking
CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

RADIO HOSPITAL
Hillside and Myrtle Aves.
Richmond Hill 2-9776

KEW-FOREST BRANCH
Boulevard 8-0066

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Budget Your Home
Refurnish

There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

RICHMOND HILL 3-4225
Karlson's Flower Shoppe
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8111 Jamaica Avenue

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

Stetson Hats Now $5.00
Plesser & Sons
New Manhattan Shirts $2.00
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

RIDGEWOOD
HEgeman 3-3823
Chas. Schneider & Son
Paints and Hardware
Oil Burners Door Checks
207 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 370-2
9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park
and
Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM"
251 Merrick Road

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
7 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2546

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8562
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty
$4490—$30 MONTH
FHA
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE—KITCHEN—BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE

ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Posternieadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

Chrysanthemums
Are Now in Their Glory.
We Have Them in Great Variety.
MODERATE PRICES
THOMAS SKINNER
WEST POST ROAD Tel. Mamaroneck 1698

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture

Licensed Zotos
Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday eves.

SOWERSBY Appliance Co.
General Electric Appliances
Chambers Gas Ranges
Bendix Home Laundry
Radio—*Sales, Service*
186 Gramatan Ave. Oak. 8151

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We Carry a Complete Line of Gift Slippers for the Entire Family
THE **York Shoe** STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St., Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years
Dress Suits to Hire
Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Tailoring
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
66 SO. FIFTH AVE. Oakwood 9467
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
Fleetwood

CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
697 Locust Street, Fleetwood Bank Bldg.
Expert Shoe Rebuilding and Repairing
Prompt Service

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil
For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

KENDALL OIL
SUNOCO
GOODRICH
TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Newburgh
Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featuring SILVERWARE
for Thanksgiving
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692
Free parking to patrons at LeRoy Pl. and Centre Ave., also Centre Ave. parking space.

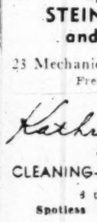
RE-ROOF for the LAST TIME!
A new roof of Johns-Manville Asbestos shingles can be applied right over your old roof. It can't burn, will never wear out, need never be re-painted. Budget payments as low as $2.50 per week available. We will gladly send an approved J-M Contractor to estimate the cost of your new roof. Simply phone — NEW ROCHELLE 1000.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"At your service since 1861"
22 PELHAM RD., NEW ROCHELLE

An Ideal Christmas Gift!
Hamilton, Elgin, Longines and Gruen Wrist Watches
Simpson's Jewelry Store
(Oldest established jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 2379

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Special Sale on
STEIN-BLOCH SUITS and OVERCOATS
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Opposite

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
4 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless Odorless Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Have You Bulges to Disguise?



Ask for our new La Rose Corset # F 508 with specially constructed sides to cope with just that trouble! Lightweight brocade. 5.00
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN ST. (Kresge Bldg.)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

Chrysanthemums
for Thanksgiving
Phone us, Larchmont 81
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

MASKIN'S
Special Discount on Personal
Christmas Cards
Name printed or engraved.
Prices as low as 50 for $1.00. Order now. Halloween Decorations. Dennison Goods.
1023 FLATBUSH AVE. nr. Loew's "Kings"

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave WI. 6-4040

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

ELEANORE FELSEN
HAIRDRESSER

Try Our Genuine Steam Permanent for a More Natural-Looking Wave
989 FLATBUSH AVE.
(Near Albemarle Road)
1 Flight Up
By Appointment BU. 4-8884

Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr Ft Washington Ave.

Staten Island

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS
Gib. 7-4194
Staten Island Upholstering Co.
Furniture repaired and polished. Slip covers made to order. Mattresses made over.
H. FRIEDMAN
430 Castleton Avenue
Brighton Heights, S. I.

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream
Weissglass
Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR

NEW DORP
DELICATESSEN
Finest Salads—Meats
Frosted Foods
OTTO LACHENAUER
40 6th Street, New Dorp
Phone Dongan Hills 6-0146

PORT RICHMOND
PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

Puritan Petroleum Products Co., Inc.
Owned and Operated by Staten Islanders
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone Orders Gibraltar 2-7270
2129 Richmond Terrace
T. J. KIERNAN, Gen. Mgr.

NIAGARA FALLS
Celebrate With
Flynn's Shoe Store
MAIN AT SOUTH
Their 52nd Anniversary Shoe Sale
Store-Wide Reductions, the Greatest of the Whole Year

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

PELHAM
Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0301

TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878
M. K. Manookian
NATIVE EXPERT ON
ORIENTAL RUGS
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

Automotive Station
Burgess-B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
Pelham Manor, N. Y.
SUNOCO Esso

ROOSEVELT CLEANERS
Where Quality Dry Cleaning Costs Less
35 Fifth Avenue, Pelham

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Why not try for your next permanent wave
$-14 Duo Art, $10 complete.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
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NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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for springtime beauty all year 'round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
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$53.25 value ALL FOR $24.50
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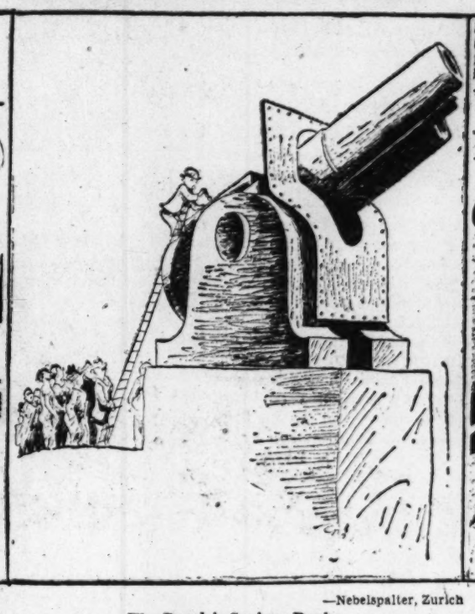
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

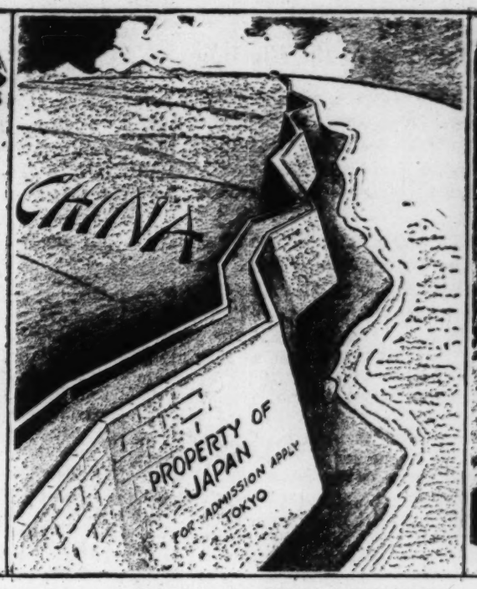
Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
The British Are Coming

—Thomas in Detroit News
That Girl Again



—Nebelspalter, Zurich
The People's Savings Bank



—Elderman in Washington Post
The New Wall of China

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
"She'll Be Coming 'Round the Mountain When She Comes"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paderewski's Gratitude

New York

It was Ignace Paderewski, the renowned Polish pianist and composer, who proposed to Mr. Daniel Frohman that a great benefit or testimonial performance be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, to signal the retirement from the theater of Mme. Helena Modjeska, his friend and compatriot.

The performance was arranged and given with a host of the leading dramatic and operatic artists of America and Europe participating. Madame Modjeska herself appeared in her startling interpretation of the Sleep Walking Scene from "Macbeth."

Paderewski was unable to appear, but his letter to Mr. Frohman, which was read before a vast audience, was one of the chief events of the matinee. It follows:

My dear Mr. Frohman:

For many months I have been looking forward to the second of May, 1905, anticipating one of the greatest joys of my career. The thought of joining you all on this solemn occasion has been my pride for many months. The sudden adversity of fate makes me feel now grieved and humiliated, and words cannot express all the bitterness of my disappointment.

But there is still a pride and a joy I cannot be deprived of: the pride of belonging to the same country, to the same race which sent into the world one of the greatest and noblest artists of all times and nations; the joy of being one of many to whom Madame Modjeska has been good, kind, and generous. The first encouraging words I heard as a pianist came from her lips, the first successful concert I had in my life was due to her assistance.

Even though unable to take part, I beg of you to convey to Madame Modjeska the homage of my profound admiration and gratitude, and to extend my sincere thanks to all who contributed to make this day the day of legitimate and crowning triumph for a career great, noble, pure, and beautiful.

Sincerely yours,
I. J. Paderewski.

Quotation for Today

FORTUNE is stable in one thing—she does not love faint hearts.—BLATCHFORD.

Different Definitions

ACQUAINTANCE. A person whom we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to. A degree of friendship called slight when its object is poor or obscure, and intimate when he is rich or famous.

BAROMETER. An ingenious instrument which indicates what kind of weather we are having.

CONSULT. To seek another's approval of a course already decided on.

PASHION. A despot whom the wise ridicule and obey.

HOSPITALITY. The virtue which induces us to feed and lodge certain persons who are not in need of food and lodging.

—Extracts (by Reader's Digest) from "The Devil's Dictionary" by Ambrose Bierce.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

XQZ JQKNZ OP XQZ NKSTZPX KUOVKN ZAOPXOUT XBCKD. VKUD JQKNZP KXXKOU K NZUTXQ BE UOUZXD EZZX.

Letter Multiplication

The letters in this problem in multiplication, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word. The letters of the word, in that order, stand for the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

UDIN
RTO

PDOUI
URYDF
PPUDR

PNTURTI

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

CEEIPS

What Is the Cost?

An electric radio, requiring 250 watts per hour, is used for a 45-minute program. What is the cost at 8 cents per kilowatt hour?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms today:

1	severe	strong	
2	miserly	doubtful	
3	chilly	gentle	1
4	intrepid	incompetent	
5	fragile	unkind	
6	calm	cramped	
7	capable	balmy	
8	infallible	timorous	
9	roomy	boisterous	
10	considerate	liberal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

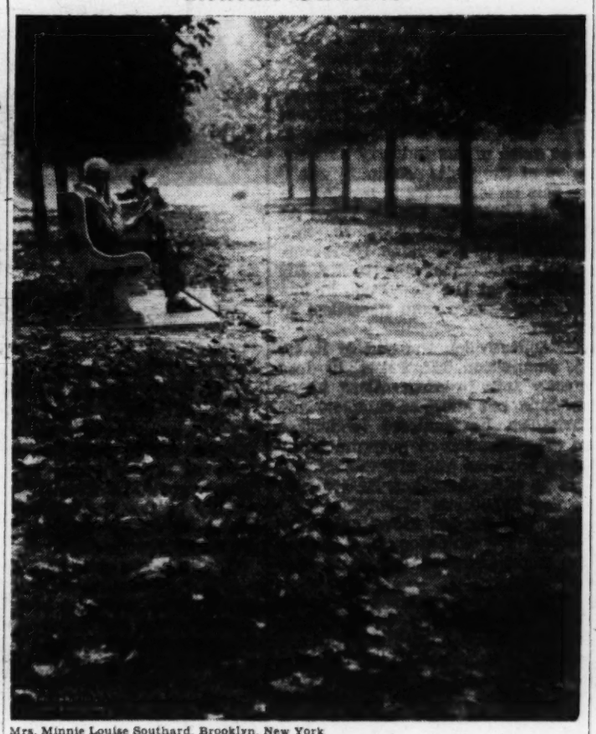
Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Doll Outfits

A woman who is very handy with a needle found a way to provide for her children and herself this winter. She bought dolls about ten inches high from a ten cent store, and made a complete wardrobe for each, even capes and berets. She sold these for 75 cents each, and 25 cents for each additional garment. She got her idea from a woman living in the South. This woman was helping her church raise money for the needy. —Mrs. H. S. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Indian Summer



Mrs. Minnie Louise Southard, Brooklyn, New York
Tranquil Weather Lingers

In Lighter Vein

Coiners and Copy-Cats

Creators of slang,
Of course, are clever;
The users of it,
Seldom, if ever.

That Brought On the Attack

"At regular rates it is said a trip to Mars would cost $850,000,000."

"Sooooo, that's where my wife went for her vacation!"

Thrifty Reunion

An Aberdonian on a visit to a friend in London overstayed his welcome. It was getting towards Christmas and his host thought a kindly hint would have the desired result.

"Don't you think," he said, "that your wife and family will want you to be with them at Christmas?"

"Mon," replied the Aberdonian, "I believe you're richt. It's rale thochtfu' o' you. I'll send for them."

—Glasgow Evening Citizen

Ripe for a Merger

There was a certain amount of not always very friendly rivalry between the congregations of the two churches in the small Highland village, and when one of them installed a handsome new organ feeling ran very high.

It was not long before the beadle of the organ-less church encountered his friendly opponent in the street.

"So ye hae an organ?" he said. "A' ye need the noo is a monkey."

"Ay," was the calm reply, "and a' ye need owre youder is an organ."

—Answers

A Good Start

Young Artist: "You must admit that I have a good many imitators."

Critic: "Of course—but most of them started many years before you did."

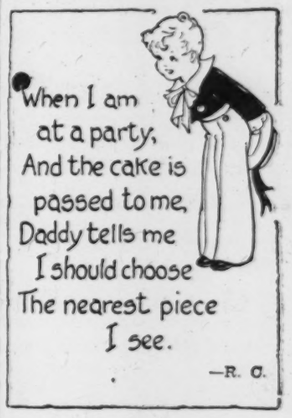
Peak of Distraction

"Was McTavish's new friend attractive?"

"He said she was so attractive that when he took her home in a cab the other night he could hardly keep his eyes on the meter."

"Let's talk about yourself—how do you like my hairdress?"

Manly Manners



Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Memory

Time and time again, President Lincoln demonstrated the remarkable memory he possessed by recognizing friends he had not seen in many years and recalling to them conversations and experiences he had had with them in the long ago. One incident follows:

In 1834, when Lincoln was a candidate for the Legislature, he called on a certain farmer to solicit his support. He was talking with him in the hay field when the dinner bell sounded, and the farmer invited him to dinner. Lincoln declined but added, "If you will leave your scythe with me I will mow a little of your hay."

When the farmer returned he found that Lincoln had departed, leaving the scythe and three neatly mowed rows.

Nearly 30 years later, during a reception at the White House, Lincoln recognized the selfsame farmer and his wife standing in the line of people waiting to greet him. Lincoln called an aide and directed that the couple be escorted to one of the small parlors adjoining the reception room.

In a little while he went to greet his old acquaintances. "Do you mean to say you remember us after all these years?" asked the farmer.

"I most assuredly do," answered the President, and he recalled the incident in the hay field. The farmer chuckled in recollection and said, "I found the scythe when I returned from dinner, but one thing I have always wanted to ask you. What did you do with the whetstone?"

Lincoln pondered a few moments, then replied with a smile, "I put it up on top of the high gate post."

When the farmer returned home, he looked on the post. Lincoln was right. There was the whetstone, and there it had lain for more than 25 years!

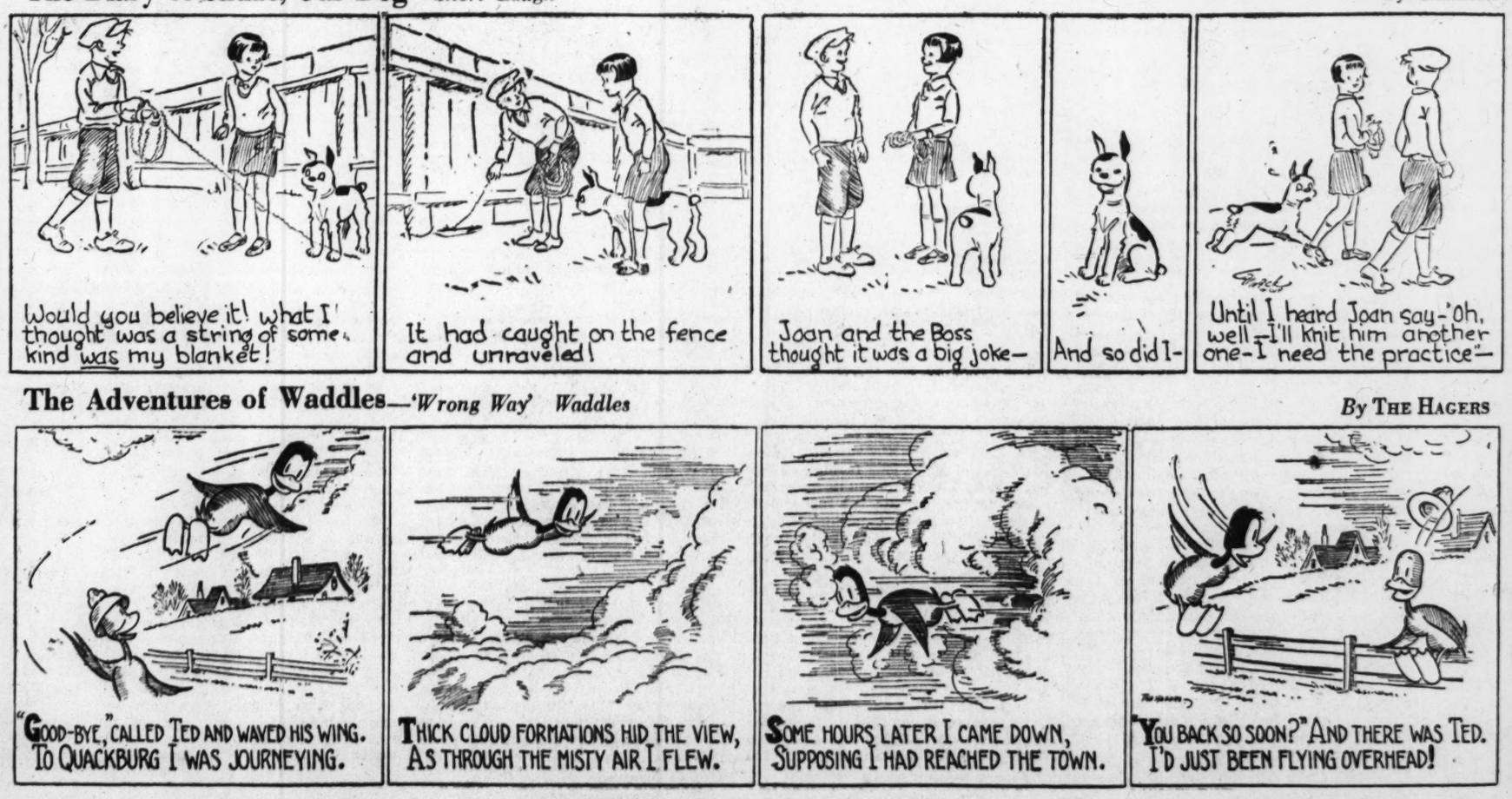
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Passengers*

By LE PELLEY

SEEING SOMEONE MOVING IN THE BACK SEAT - MARMADUKE'S DAD TURNS QUICKLY INTO A "GAS" STATION.
..ER.... GOOD MORNING.. ..HELLO.... ..IT'S !!
WELL FOR... !! WHERE DID YOU COME FROM !?
WE'RE ALL HERE! WE WERE UNDER THE ROBE IN THE BACK SEAT —!'
ASLEEP
BUT I TOLD YOU CHILDREN NOT TO COME !
WE DID NOT MEAN TO, DAD—BUT WE WERE JUST PLAYING AND PRETENDING IN THE CAR LAST NIGHT—AND FINALLY WE ALL FELL ASLEEP !!
AND HERE YOU ARE, EH? PERHAPS THERE'S NO HARM COMING AS FAR AS GRANDMOTHER'S

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Short Laugh*

By CARMACK


Would you believe it! what I thought was a string of some kind was my blanket!
It had caught on the fence and unraveled!
Joan and the Boss thought it was a big joke—
And so did I-
Until I heard Joan say-'Oh, well—I'll knit him another one-I need the practice'—

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Wrong Way' Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

"GOOD-BYE," CALLED TED AND WAVED HIS WING. TO QUACKBURG I WAS JOURNEYING.
THICK CLOUD FORMATIONS HID THE VIEW, AS THROUGH THE MISTY AIR I FLEW.
SOME HOURS LATER I CAME DOWN, SUPPOSING I HAD REACHED THE TOWN.
"YOU BACK SO SOON?" AND THERE WAS TED. I'D JUST BEEN FLYING OVERHEAD!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Deborah, Rebekah's Nurse

It is recorded that when Abraham's trusted servant came to Mesopotamia to find a wife for his Master's son, it was arranged that Rebekah should make her way to Palestine in the company of the servant, there to become the bride of Isaac, whom she had never seen—this arrangement being first made by her father and her brother, and later confirmed by herself.

It appears that only one of her old friends went with her as attendant, and that was her uurse whose name is not mentioned at this point (Gen. 24:59), though we learn from Genesis 35:8 that she was called Deborah. It is thought that by the time of the latter reference, Rebekah herself had passed on; but apparently Deborah remained in the retinue of Rebekah's son, Jacob, who gave this aged retainer honorable burial near Bethel at "Allon-bachuth" "the oak of weeping" (ibid.).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The whale is the largest animal existing today. Many whales attain a length of ninety feet.

Letter Multiplication:

PROFUNDITY
1234567890

Letter Juggling: Pieces, specis.

What Is the Cost?: 1½ cents.

Fun With Antonyms: Severe—gentle; miserly—liberal; chilly—balmy; intrepid—timorous; fragile—strong; calm—boisterous; capable—incompetent; infallible—doubtful; roomy—cramped; considerate—unkind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Armistice!

THAT we can risk no truce with enemies—no armistice—has taken us many more than the last twenty years to learn. And we have spent as long learning that our *real* enemies conceal themselves in deeper ambush, entrench themselves more stubbornly, and employ subtler strategy than soldiers ever have. Hate and fear have sought to divide and conquer us all, and had we not been armed with generosity, love and courage, we should have lost the battle long ago.

But our fight goes on. Every day observed in the spirit we should bring to Armistice Day renews our determination and enlarges our ability to apprehend real enemies and rout them.

Popular belief after the announcement of the Munich conference pointed more clearly than any recent development the direction of our attack. Even when bemused by panic and confused by propaganda we peoples hate one another less than we fear one another. But even so, we do not fear one another nearly so much as we in unison fear war. Fear is our arch-enemy, and its negative—and indeed, mythical—nature becomes more evident as human expression of it becomes depersonalized. And yes, denationalized.

When the two minutes' silence on Armistice Day are over, many will have realized for themselves that the general fear of war is simply human terror of what, after all, is merely a human method—a *way* we have adopted. Many will have arrived at the fact that the only existence it can have in human experience is the existence we give it when we choose fighting as our method.

Such recognition of the deceptiveness of the pseudo-force against which we have to stand is salutary. It prompts us to increase our moral armament faster than our physical armament. The race between these, rather than the arms race among nations, will decide our security. We know which will win, but how many Armistice Days will pass before the race is over depends on the spiritual energy with which we engage the enemies of all mankind and conquer them.

Plan E, Today and Tomorrow

ALTHOUGH a substantial majority of citizens in Quincy and Northampton, and a less decisive number in Cambridge, have voted against adoption of the new Plan E form of government, something worth while can be salvaged from the strenuous campaigns that have been waged in those three cities. People have been stirred to think of their local government and many have been led to examine the claims made for the Proportional Representation system of voting, and the City Manager idea of administration, both important parts of Plan E.

Those who have convinced themselves of the merits of this advanced form of government are not likely to change their opinion two years hence, when the question may again be put before them. In addition, opportunities may present themselves for these Plan E advocates to explain it to other voters, and thus the educational work will progress until, possibly, the whole loaf is leavened.

Such has been its history. First Cincinnati had it, then nearby Hamilton, Ohio. Then, after three attempts at the polls, Toledo voted it in. Next, it spread to Wheeling, West Va. And legislative approval of the plan is being sought by active groups in Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. Plan E is on the march.

For Sale

WHERE there's licensed gambling at race tracks, there's apt to be crooked business. Where there isn't, there's sport. At least that is what Rudolf Spreckles, San Francisco banker, civic reformer and sportsman, believed many years ago when he set out to prove that horses would run truer to form without commercialized betting. Mr. Spreckles discovered that without gambling the horses didn't run at all. With betting forbidden, people stayed away from the track in droves.

Promoters of Agawam Park, million-dollar race track at Springfield, Mass., are harboring no altruistic notions such as inspired Rudolf Spreckles's noble experiment—now that Hampden County has voted No on Referendum Number Four: "Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?" Offering Agawam for sale the day after elections bears proof of that.

Where the week before elections local newspapers carried the promoters' paid appeals based on the slogan: "Racing . . . The Salvation of the American Thoroughbred!" on the day after appears only a brief notice that the race track is up for sale. Events confirm the opinion held by the majority of Hampden County voters that the real issue was: Gambling—the mainstay of private promoters. Denied the license to exploit the public through the pari-mutuel betting machines, promoters invariably and significantly lose interest in saving the American thoroughbred.

Farmers in the Election

OF THE two economic groups which have been the chief political supports of the New Deal—labor and agriculture—the latter seems to have had the larger influence on Tuesday's elections.

The farmer is an individualist and has never been a natural ally of the more radical labor groups or of the city machines which have come to represent a large part of the Democratic Party's strength in the North. But in 1933 many farmers had become distinctly skeptical about Republican tariff policies and were ready to try the New Deal crop restriction and benefits system. Apparently a good number of them have now become discontented with the results.

Getting their names on the 1938 Farm Bill as its sponsors has not proved a happy circumstance for either Senator James D. Pope or Senator George McGill. Today, only about six months after its passage, both are politically out in the cold. If there have been cries of "Author, author!" in connection with the bill it has not been to pelt them with roses. Senator Pope was defeated in the Idaho primary. And now in Kansas the drawling Mr. McGill has been defeated for re-election by a former Governor, Clyde M. Reed.

Elsewhere also the Republicans have shown a strength in the farm belt which cannot but indicate considerable dissatisfaction with Administration efforts to solve the farm problem. There are the successes of J. Chandler Gurney in South Dakota and Alexander Wiley in Wisconsin as senatorial candidates and the close race given Senator Guy M. Gillette by Lester J. Dickinson in Iowa. In the Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota results the "farm vote" was a big factor. Besides this, the largest New Deal losses in the House of Representatives are from farm states.

This may not yet amount to "a farm revolt," but in the big open spaces where men once shot from the hip many appear ready to vote from the pocketbook. The decline in prices of wheat to something like 50 cents instead of 90 cents a bushel and of corn to around 35 cents has unquestionably produced a share of grumbling even though opposition candidates as yet apparently offer no clear alternative to the major elements of Administration agricultural policy.

The election returns indicate that there will be continued carping at Secretary Cordell Hull's trade agreements if they fail to gain farm markets and that Secretary Henry Wallace will have up-hill going in initiating the proposed two-price system to stimulate domestic consumption or in enforcing closely curtailed acreage allotments or marketing quotas.

A substantial body of farm belt voters may be still New Dealish enough to make sure they see a "better 'ole" before they throw over the present control program, but a further swing of the farmers would remove one of the two major economic groups on which the Roosevelt regime has built its political power.

Amending Social Security

THE November issue of "Social Security," the publication of the American Association for Social Security, makes a trenchant analysis of the proposals tentatively advanced in Administration circles in Washington as offsets to the agitation for spectacularly increased pensions.

The first of the proposals is to increase the Federal maximum grant to States from the present $15 per pensioner to $20. This, it is pointed out, would be virtually meaningless, since most States are not able now to match the $15. The Association recommends that the Federal contribution be made on a basis not of the individual pension but of the State average. Then a wealthier State paying some pensions above $30 and some under could receive aid up to the full half of a $30 average.

A second proposal is to begin paying earlier and larger benefits than are provided under the old-age insurance section of the Social Security Act. But the Association points out that this cannot be done without prohibitive expense unless the present coverage is altered to leave out thousands of higher paid employees and executives who do not need or want this insurance.

Finally, the article holds that talk of extending the insurance system to domestic servants, farm laborers and others should be postponed until the administration of social security is simplified and until the heavy demands on workers and employers to build up a grotesque $47,000,000,000 "reserve fund" are eased by conversion to a pay-as-you-go basis with a Government contribution.

All these seem sensible recommendations. They point to the fact that social security will be made workable by small, simple steps more than by dramatic and uncertain promises. Possibly the most significant advice of all—coming presumably from Abram Epstein, editor of the Bulletin and an old campaigner for pensions—is an admonition to the Administration that nothing can be accomplished merely by political concessions.

"No Government," he declares, "can outbid the panacea peddlers. There are always greener fields beyond." The revisions of social security, in other words, should be based on careful calculation, not on catch-phrases.

New Pamphleteering

Book News of the Day

JUDGED by Samuel B. Pettengill's JEFFERSON, THE FORGOTTEN MAN (New York: America's Future, Inc. $1 paper, $1.50 cloth), the propaganda attack on the New Deal is improving. Mr. Pettengill, who recently announced his retirement as a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, does not merely hurl suspicion and generalized invective at the Roosevelt Administration, but explains why certain trends and acts are, in his opinion, dangerous.

The book is a publication of an organization headed by Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, with the evident effort to lay foundations for a coalition to offer effective opposition to the Administration. It is far better suited to accomplishing this end than have been some denunciations of the New Deal.

The author gives the President credit on many counts. He does not attempt to whitewash business buccaneering. He recalls he was elected along with Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 on a platform he considered essentially Jeffersonian. It opposed concentrations of economic power as he now opposes centralization of governmental power. He rejects the assumption that the only alternative to Big Business is Big Government. Or that the only alternative to the "Third New Deal" is the "Old Deal" that collapsed in 1929. For his middle road he refers to the goal of a freer society rather than a more minutely regulated one and quotes Jefferson's maxim that "the first principle of human society is 'the guarantee to everyone of a free exercise of his industry and the possession of the fruits acquired by it.'"

From this he endeavors to lay down a program of liberalism that is based on concern for those who want to work and are willing to give value. He is concerned with freedom of opportunity. His complaint is that the New Deal, in impatience, has swung from liberalism to collectivism.

As for collectivism, the end of it, he says, is compulsion. Mr. Pettengill does not merely talk in abstractions about dictatorships, but short of complete authoritarianism he analyzes tendencies toward centralization of government or a planned economy and argues that one tends to go with the other. He seeks to deflate the hypothesis of superior efficiency in the Federal Government by asserting that Washington, D. C., is one of the worst-governed cities in the United States.

He explores other courses than the dilemma of submission to economic masters or political ones. He points out possibilities of industrial statesmanship, of more effective state government and of preserving freedom of competition. The book is not abusive or hysterical; it has deep feeling without being merely emotional; it discusses alternatives in a practical way. It not only provokes thought but gives it something to feed upon.

T. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Strength in Union

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE of us who would safeguard the possessions we prize most highly have learned that they cannot be neglected or carelessly catalogued as pictures whose value to us is irreducible. The obligation is not one imposed merely by self-interest. Appreciation is due, as is reassurance of the right of possession, as well as the joy of assurance in continued possession. He who would insure against worry or the losses due to neglect must, like the careful husbandman, renew by actual contact, intimate familiarity with the objects of his solicitude.

This is the persuasive argument which serves to justify, if indeed it does not make imperative, this brief but pleasant journey to people and places long cherished in memory. It is not, however, an expedition sentimentally prompted. Perhaps it is one in which a slight added investment of time and effort is thriftily made to still further confirm the title to possessions most cherished and appreciated.

You all have, I trust, that fondness for places that doubles the joy of repeated or recurring visits. The changes that one observes in towns and cities and in the broad farming country seem to have enhanced the beauty of the whole. They are not artificial simply because they are structural. They have contributed added detail and order to a panoramic masterpiece which, like a painting by some old master, mellows and ripens into full completeness with the years.

* * *

The people so well remembered seem also a part of the familiar setting. Shifting generations, the progress from kindergarten to college, the changes which still seem inevitable, are recorded in the open pages. But the atmosphere and environment of places long familiar change but slightly if at all. It will be discovered sometime, and perhaps the fact will be disclosed, that nowhere outside America are there visible so distinct regional and sectional cultural and group characteristics, while collectively a harmonious whole is formed and preserved. This cannot be accounted for either by emphasizing or ignoring admitted or boasted racial prejudices or preconceptions. Populations in the Middle West, racially appraised, are heterogeneous. Industries and climate are as varied as the regional origins of the people and their forbears.

There is something that the inquisitive student must search for and discover if he hopes to find a convincing answer. I might even propose a reasonable hint to the direction to be followed in the quest. I believe that underlying the superstructure which is visible and until the present enduring, is the confident realization that in established American institutions, in the Constitution, in the faith felt in equal justice, in the privileges afforded by free schools, a free press and a free church, there is a sound and sure foundation.

It is under this aegis, this protection, that homes are built and defended. Under it there comes inspiration to work, to strive, to endure hardships and privations if need be, to stand fast in time of threatened danger. I promise that one who undertakes a journey of discovery will not be misled by what has been said. The roads now being traveled, the people visited, the towns and cities along the way, are not strange or unfamiliar. It is because I am conscious of what the people and their parents and grandparents have endured and overcome, in adversity and in prosperity, that the genuineness of their courage and the strength of their faith can be accurately estimated.

* * *

These, wherever found, on the plains, in the valleys, in the mountain countries, and in the towns and cities, are the people who form the grand and encompassing fabric of what is, in fact, the America of today. Discordant noises are heard now and again. Indeed the disturbances may seem more frequent now than in the years past. The temptation may be to feel alarm or deep concern.

Surely the people of this generation are as courageous and as steadfast as the pioneers and founders, who, in face of intrenched opposition and defiant of tradition established that upon which a great democracy was built. The overt acts of disloyalty within threatened the destruction of a right idea and a glorious conception. They lacked effective laws and an effective public sentiment. What were actual dangers were met and overcome.

The social, economic, and legislative structure of the Nation has weathered, even since the earlier days, threatening and sometimes violent storms within. The moral fiber of a free people should display the strength which these trials have revealed. In the faces, and by the words of those along this pleasant way, is discovered reassurance that this courage has not been lost or this strength dissipated.

The Political Pendulum

November the Eleventh

WE HAD come up to London for shopping and a matinee. Leaves still hung, shriveled and brittle, on the motionless trees; the meadows flowing evenly past the train window were lit intermittently by a wan sun. There would be a mistiness, a Monet quality to the town: everything would stand only half real, spires nebulous, wheeling pigeons dissolving overhead.

Yes, that was quite how it was.

We left the dim, steamy cave of the station, and boarded a bus. Through the narrow street, and into a wider one; then Marble Arch—with lawns, trees, benches all blurred; the buildings of Park Lane rising pale and impalpable. Down Oxford Street, and turning into Regent: the subdued gleam and richness of it all: the flowers, jewels, laces, porcelain, the leather and silver, the furs and brocades, the fruit mounded into vivid pyramids.

We got off, as planned, at Piccadilly Circus; and wondered momentarily why so many people were grouped about. Around Eros they were standing, and at all the many corners: just standing, as if waiting, dark clots at curbstones and up against walls, impersonalized to mere presences in the half-lit air. Suddenly we remembered. Head jerked up. Seven minutes to eleven the clock said. How strange to have forgotten!

More people were coming to a halt around us; moment by moment the groups were growing denser. The white gloves of policemen gesticulated calmly; buses, taxis, trucks lumbered past; all the sounds of the city crowded one's ears: horns, engines, multitudinous voices. Six minutes to eleven. Gradually the voices lessened; then ceased: curious the way they simply ceased—a sound subtracted from the vast sum of sounds.

Beside us stood a woman, elderly, unaccompanied: erect and patrician, furs clasped to throat. Strange that she should have been there like that, alone on a street corner, rather than in the solitude of her own drawing-room. There was a cockney fruit vender, with scarlet scarf knotted about scrawny neck; thin featured, impudent face gone secret. There was a man of conspicuous military bearing, suave, urbane, chamois gloved hand resting on cane, his left sleeve, empty, tucked into a pocket. There were even children: two just in front of us—a little boy and girl in brief reefer coats, socks and leather sandals, and blue berets perched on their fair heads. They were all here, all of them: all the myriad pieces that constitute the whole. All standing thus, in silence, in stillness, for what must have been a thousand different reasons. Not far away, over in Whitehall, was the core gathering. There the swords, the flags, the magnificent pattern: the ambassadors, the turbaned rajahs on balconies, the King with his wreath: there, at the center, the Cenotaph. Here—no focal point, no pattern.

The little girl, of about eight, was holding the hand of the much littler boy. They were both staring about, she with bright interest, he puzzled, grave. "But what," he asked her, in a clear, high voice, "are they *doing*?" "They're re-remembering a war," she told him importantly. Again he stared about, still puzzled, grave. "What," he wanted to know, "is a war?" The little girl said, "Shs!" like an old nurse. "We aren't supposed to talk."

The hand trembled now at the minute. There was a movement as everywhere hats came off. The noise of the engines suddenly ceased. The woman beside us, standing very straight, had closed her eyes. These faces, these bowed and uplifted faces, what did they say: the faces of people remembering, of people wondering—wondering, of people groping within themselves for some sort of answer?

The hand firm on the exact minute.

All over London the loud signal. Then silence: a silence more profound than any silence one would have supposed possible. Crowds standing as immobile as buildings. Everything muted and blurred, blurred and merged, in the misty opalescent November air.

One minute; one and a half—

Quite suddenly there was a sound. Not a large sound, just a small one, but very fresh, very clear. The little boy was looking up, the little boy was laughing. "Listen," he said, in that extraordinarily fresh voice, "the birds!"

Heads lifted. No birds could be seen. But they were there, singing, high overhead. High over London—over London grown hushed as a green wood—high over silent and wondering crowds, over wreaths, flags, policies and systems and machinations—high over all, thinly and purely, the birds in the sky were singing together.

DORIS PEEL

The Wide Horizon

When Fred Came to Stockholm

By Sydney A. Clark

STOCKHOLM

A PHENOMENAL Indian summer ushered the autumn of 1938 to Sweden. The last eight days of September, when it is supposed to be murky and dreary with rain, were picture-days every one, with never a cloud in the sky from dawn to new-moon light. The rear guard of the summer tourists filled the streets, cafes and waterways of Stockholm. Bathing suits which had thought themselves put away for the winter reappeared in shop windows and on the persons of many Stockholmers.

With dozens of my kind—for I too was a rear-guard tourist—I tripped down the salt-sea to the skerry sector. With Sven Hedin and his Cape-Cod-born daughter I tripped to Gripsholm Castle on the edge of Lake Mälar. It was all most delightful except for the lack of one visitor, more desired in Stockholm than all others. His name was Fred.

Fred, to terminate this cryptic preamble, means peace in the Swedish language. Its opposite, war, is *Krig*. Every day during this Indian summer the bulletin windows of Stockholm's newspapers, *Svenska, Dagbladet, Dagens Nyheter* and others, bristled with the latest announcements regarding Fred and Krig. The sidewalks were nearly impassable for the crowds that stood before these windows. I all but wore a personal path from my hotel to Birger Jarlsgatan, the street on which most of these bulletins were located. I took my little dictionary and toiled over the hard words in these bulletins for I was as intimately interested in the contest between Fred and Krig as anyone could be. On Wednesday morning, September 28, at half past midnight, my children sailed from New York by a German boat for a French port and that night, as it happened, was about the blackest moment of that historic open-and-shut week.

Late Wednesday afternoon Fred, in bigger letters than ever, came to the news windows of Birger Jarlsgatan. So great was my relief that I could barely restrain myself from slapping strangers on the back and talking incomprehensibly about "good old Fred." The four-power conference was called and hope was in the air. On Thursday the Big Four of Europe met in Munich and on Friday the bells and whistles of Stockholm clamored in joyous unison to announce that Fred had really come to a sorely worried continent. Every church in the city celebrated the good news that evening with a special *Tacksägelse for Freden* and I dropped in to the one in old Stockholm which is commonly called the German Church.

To cap the evening I supped with friends in the restaurant called *Den Gyldene Freden*. The name means "To the Golden Peace," and the *en* affixed to the last word does not obscure "Fred's" identity for it is merely the definite article, attached, as always in Swedish, to the end of its noun. I found the Golden Peace awash with excited hapoiness. This grim-looking barrel-vaulted cellar in the oldest part of Stockholm is one of the best and certainly the most celebrated of all the restaurants in Scandinavia. It was the favorite retreat of eighteenth century "good fellows" and especially of the much-loved poet Bellman, commonly called the Bobby Burns of Sweden. On 1938's night of the Great Peace a local minstrel entertained the crowd for hours with Bellman's tuneful songs, accompanying himself on an oddly-shaped guitar.

On this historic day, the last day of September (and incidentally the last of Stockholm's Indian Summer) Europe had done an extraordinary thing. Unlike the usual procedure, as exemplified by another great date, November 11, 1918, it had placed the engine of appeasement at the head of the train of events. In the words of President Roosevelt's now famous telegram it had made peace before war rather than after.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Better Salaries Needed for Better Teachers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Pater Familias in the Monitor will call forth many replies.

All teachers are grievously underpaid, and everyone knows it. In my experience with my own children, I have observed that their best teachers have been women. One or two exceptions have merely proved the rule, since these exceptions have been young men who did not long remain in a small town high school.

Women can perhaps afford to teach at salaries which will not support a capable, ambitious young man and his family, but women should not be forced to do this. A general increase of teachers' salaries would eventually result in great improvement throughout the public school system, and in an increase in the number of really able men in teaching positions.

At present, probably the majority of the men in public schools, except for the principals, are young and inexperienced, or are those who have failed at better paying jobs. The women, on the contrary, are those who have been in the work since their own graduation, and seriously intend to remain in it. The teaching profession is a sacred one, and should be made financially attractive to the thousands of promising young men who are graduating from our colleges every year. (MRS.) MARGARET F. JACOBS

West Baldwin, Mass.